



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

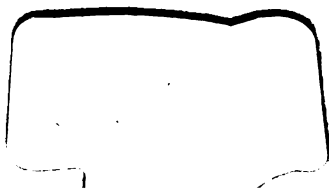
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



THE MORRIS FAMILY



ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, STEPNEY, LONDON, 1908

THE TOWER

Digitized by Google

+

THE
MORRIS FAMILY
OF
PHILADELPHIA

DESCENDANTS OF
ANTHONY MORRIS

Born 1654 - 1721 Died

By
ROBERT C. MOON, M. D.
*Member of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, The Genealogical Society
of Pennsylvania, The New England Historic Genealogical
Society, and The Harleian Society, London*



SUPPLEMENT
Vol. IV

WESTERN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

PHILADELPHIA

1908

WISCONSIN
JACOB T. H.
VT 31002

KETTERLINUS LITHO. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA

CS
71
M876
1898
156,121
APR 3 1909

TO

ISRAEL W. MORRIS

AND

JOHN T. MORRIS

THESE

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF THE MORRIS FAMILY

ARE

WITH MUCH ESTEEM DEDICATED

BY

THE AUTHOR

PREFACE.

THE publication of these additional records of the Morris Family of Philadelphia is due to the fact that many important data and illustrations in the author's possession could not be included in the three original volumes of the family history published in 1898. They are now collected together in these Supplementary volumes, which also include a large amount of fresh information in reference to the early history of the family, gathered by the author, who has continued his historical researches during personal visits in recent years to the West India Islands and various parts of England.

The births, deaths and marriages which have occurred in the family since the publication of the three volumes in 1898 are also recorded, so far as they have been furnished to the author.

As the sequence adopted in the earlier volumes has been followed as far as possible in these, it is hoped that there will be no difficulty in connecting the various data. The genealogical record has been continued from the date of the former volumes, and no effort has been spared to make it as complete as possible.

It will be seen that wherever entries of marriages or deaths are given, the numbers which were originally assigned to the individuals and also the pages

viii *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

upon which their names have already appeared, are here repeated to insure identification and avoid confusion.

In the sections devoted to Barbados in the West Indies, and Weymouth in England, some facts are recorded which were hitherto quite unknown. Although the visit to Barbados here described did not result in finding traces of the connection of Anthony Morris (Mariner) with the Island, several interesting facts were discovered in reference to his contemporaries and also the homes and possessions of some of his descendants who afterward took up their abode there.

The author desires to offer his grateful thanks to all who in any way have rendered assistance in the preparation of the "Supplement," especially those who have placed their valued family treasures at his disposal for the purposes of this work; and he trusts that the numerous illustrations representing homes, antique furniture, silver, glass, and other relics owned by various members of the family, will prove attractive and interesting features of these volumes. Many of the engravings have been made from beautifully executed photographs especially taken for the work.

THE AUTHOR.

PHILADELPHIA, 1908.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

VOL. IV.

	PAGE
ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, STEPNEY, LONDON, 1908. The Tower,	<i>Frontispiece</i>
ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, STEPNEY, LONDON. EXTERIOR, 1908,	18
ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, STEPNEY, LONDON. INTERIOR, 1908,	20
THE NORMAN ROOD IN ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, STEPNEY, LONDON, 1908,	22
THE HARBOR OF ST. THOMAS AND THE TOWN OF CHARLOTTE AMELIA, 1906,	28
MONT PELÉE, MARTINIQUE, W. I.,	28
STATUE OF EMPRESS JOSEPHINE, MARTINIQUE, W. I.,	30
A VIEW IN SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS,	40
REMAINS OF THE OLD FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, BRIDGE- TOWN, BARBADOS,	40
THE PIECE OF SACRAMENTAL PLATE ON WHICH ARE ENGRAVED THE SANDIFORD AND MORRIS ARMS—reverse,	44
THE PIECE OF SACRAMENTAL PLATE ON WHICH ARE ENGRAVED THE SANDIFORD AND MORRIS ARMS—obverse,	44
ST. PETER'S CHURCH, SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS,	44
THE SACRAMENTAL PLATE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS,	44
A COAT OF ARMS, engraved upon a Paten found in 1906 amongst the Sacramental Plate of St. Peter's Church, Speightstown, Barbados,	44
A MORRIS COAT OF ARMS, engraved upon a silver-gilt tankard presented to Col. Richard Morris, Barbados, 4th April, 1838,	50
A DURY-MORRIS HOUSE IN SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS. Rear View,	52
TWO DURY-MORRIS HOUSES—connected by a verandah, in Speightstown, Barbados,	52

x *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

	PAGE
SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS, as seen from the Bay, 1906, . . .	54
A SILVER TANKARD, which formerly belonged to Jehu Caudle of Barbados, made in 1770,	56
CREST ON THE ABOVE TANKARD,	56
THE BURYING GROUND, SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS,	58
GRAVE OF DR. BENJAMIN COLLYNNS, IN THE CEMETERY AT SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS,	58
RADIPOLE CHURCH, DORSET, ENGLAND,	68
ENTRIES OF BAPTISMS IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WEYMOUTH, DORSET, ENGLAND, 1629,	68
ENTRIES OF MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WEYMOUTH, DORSET, ENGLAND, 1626,	68
A TRADE TOKEN ISSUED BY BARTHOLOMEW BEER, WEYMOUTH,	70
ONE OF THE TRADE TOKENS ISSUED BY JOHN SENIOR, WEYMOUTH,	70
TRADESMEN'S TOKENS IN CIRCULATION IN WEYMOUTH, ENGLAND,	70
THE PALACE OF THE SAVOY IN 1750,	82
THE ROYAL CHAPEL IN THE SAVOY. INTERIOR,	84
A MAP OF ST. CLEMENT DANES, WESTMINSTER,	92
A WRIT ISSUED BY JUDGE ANTHONY MORRIS,	94
BEGINNING AND CONCLUDING PORTIONS OF THE CITY CHARTER OF 1691,	94
CERTIFICATE FOR SARAH MORRIS' (Preacher), 1771,	130
SIGNATURES ON SECOND PAGE OF CERTIFICATE FOR SARAH MORRIS,	130
SIGNATURES ON THIRD PAGE OF CERTIFICATE FOR SARAH MORRIS,	130
THE LORD'S PRAYER—a Sampler worked in 1726 by Hannah Morris, ³	130
A PORTRAIT, which bore a strong resemblance to Anthony Morris, ⁴	132
PIECES OF FURNITURE, which belonged to Samuel Morris, ⁴	132
AN ANTIQUE ARM-CHAIR, which formerly belonged to Samuel Morris, ⁴	132
A HIGHBOY, which belonged to Samuel Morris, ⁴	132
A RECEIPT FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 1758,	132

List of Illustrations.

xi

PAGE

AN ORDER FROM THE COUNCIL TO SAMUEL MORRIS, ⁴ AUGUST 1, 1777,	132
A SAMPLER MADE IN 1727 BY MARY MORRIS (afterwards Powel),	132
A "GRANDFATHER'S" CLOCK, which belonged to Israel Morris, ⁴	132
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, No. 52, husband of Sarah Morris Buckley ⁵ —Portrait,	134
WILLIAM MORRIS, No. 62—Portrait from a Miniature in the possession of Mrs. Gertrude R. (Morris) Merritt, . . .	134
MARGARET HILL MORRIS, No. 62—Portrait at the age of 16; m. 9th Mo. 21st, 1758, William Morris, ⁵	134
RETURN OF STORES AND PROVISIONS ISSUED AT PHILADELPHIA FROM 21ST TO 30TH JUNE, 1778,	134
A SILVER TANKARD, which formerly belonged to William and Mary Carter,	134
CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS, ⁵ No. 48—Portrait,	136
PIECE OF THE WEDDING GOWN OF REBECCA WISTAR, who married Captain Samuel Morris, ⁵ December 11, 1755, .	136
REBECCA (WISTAR) MORRIS, wife of Captain Samuel Morris, No. 48—Silhouette,	136
INDENTURE OF SAMUEL MORRIS AS APPRENTICE TO ISAAC GREENLEAFE—Dated 8th of January, 1750,	136
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN ANTHONY MORRIS ⁴ AND ISAAC GREENLEAFE, 11TH Mo. 8TH, 1750,	136
THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS, ⁵ AT READING, PA., during the Occupation of Philadelphia by the British, in 1777-8,	136
THE RESIDENCE OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS, ⁵ No. 65 (now 111) South Second Street, Philadelphia,	138
A BRONZE URN, which formerly belonged to Captain Samuel Morris, ⁵	138
WASHINGTON'S CROSSING, DELAWARE RIVER,	142
FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY. A Trooper in the Original Uniform of the Troop, which upon its organization was styled "The Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia,"	144

xii *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

	PAGE
FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY, 1908,	144
THE HONORABLE JAMES WILSON, LYING IN STATE AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA,	144
STANDARD PRESENTED BY CAPTAIN MARKOE IN 1775, and carried by the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry in the War of the Revolution,	148
STATE-IN-SCHUYLKILL. EXTERIOR OF CASTLE,	154
STATE-IN-SCHUYLKILL. KITCHEN AT RAMBO'S ROCK,	154
STATE-IN-SCHUYLKILL. FIREPLACE IN KITCHEN OF HOUSE ON THE DELAWARE,	154
STATE-IN-SCHUYLKILL. INTERIOR OF CASTLE,	154
STATE-IN-SCHUYLKILL. HART JULEP SHELL, PENN PLATTER, ROSS PUNCH BOWL, BUST OF GOV. SAMUEL MORRIS,	154
"DAWESFIELD," THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, 1777,	156
"DAWESFIELD"—THE NORTH PARLOR,	156
"DAWESFIELD"—THE DINING-ROOM,	156
"DAWESFIELD"—GENERAL WASHINGTON'S BEDROOM, 1777,	156
APPOINTMENT OF CAPTAIN DERICK PETERSON AS CAPTAIN, 13TH APRIL, 1797,	156
THE GRAVE OF JAMES MORRIS OF "DAWESFIELD,"	156
THE JAMES MORRIS MILL, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,	156
WILLIAM MORRIS, No. 54—Portrait,	156
SARAH (WARDER) MORRIS, wife of William Morris, No. 54. Portrait,	156
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF WILLIAM MORRIS AND SARAH WARDER, 9TH MO. 5TH, 1776,	156
ANN (STRETTELL) MORRIS, wife of Cadwalader Morris, No. 69—Portrait,	156
ANTHONY MORRIS,* No. 133—Portrait,	156
LETTER FROM JAMES MADISON TO ANTHONY MORRIS* (No. 133), MAY 5, 1813,	156
LETTER FROM JAMES MONROE TO ANTHONY MORRIS* (No. 133), OCTOBER 11, 1814,	156
PASSPORT FOR ANTHONY MORRIS,* HIS DAUGHTER AND HIS SERVANT. Dated 23d September, 1816,	156

List of Illustrations.

xiii

PAGE

ANN (PANCOAST) MORRIS, second wife of Luke W. Morris, No. 134—Portrait,	156
COMMISSION FROM GOVERNOR THOMAS MIFFLIN APPOINTING ISAAC GRIFFIN A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, 9TH JANUARY, 1794,	156
RECEIPT FROM PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR £600 RECEIVED FROM THOMAS MORRIS (No. 53), DATED 5TH JUNE, 1780,	156
A "GRANDFATHER'S" CLOCK, which formerly belonged to THOMAS MORRIS, ⁵	156
ISAAC W. MORRIS, ⁶ No. 135—Portrait,	158
HOUSE No. 316 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,	158
MARTHA (MORRIS) MIFFLIN, No. 82—Portrait,	158
SARAH RICHARDSON WALN, No. 108—Portrait,	158
RICHARD HILL MORRIS, No. 175—Portrait,	166
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF RICHARD HILL MORRIS ⁶ AND HIS FIRST WIFE, MARY MIFFLIN, 3D MO. 17TH, 1786,	166
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF RICHARD HILL MORRIS ⁶ AND HIS SECOND WIFE, MARY SMITH, 10TH MO. 25TH, 1798,	166
COMMISSION OF ANTHONY JAMES MORRIS ⁵ AS MAJOR OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION, DATED NOV. 25, 1775,	166
A TRAVELING CASE, which formerly belonged to Caspar Wistar (Immigrant),	168
"FÖRSTERHAUS," WALD HILSBACH, GERMANY. The Wüster House. Rear View,	168
THE RIFLE OF CASPAR WISTAR ("Immigrant"),	168
A GROUP OF FURNITURE IN THE "WISTAR ROOM"—Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia,	178
THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF CASPAR WISTAR ("IMMI- GRANT") AND CATHARINE JOHNSON, 1726,	178
THE URN CONTAINING THE ASHES OF GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR, WITH A BRASS TABLET TO HIS MEMORY. In the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia,	178
A WINEGLASS MADE BY CASPAR WISTAR IN 1738. It is now deposited in the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Phila- delphia,	178
A CASE CONTAINING SWORDS, ETC., BELONGING TO THE LATE GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR—in the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia,	178

xiv *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

	PAGE
CASPAR WISTAR, M. D., husband of Elizabeth Mifflin, No. 214	
—Portrait,	184
THE WISTAR HOUSE, at the S. W. Corner of 4th and Locust	
Streets, formerly the residence of Prof. Caspar Wistar,	
in which the Wistar Parties were originally held, . . .	184
A CARD OF INVITATION TO A WISTAR PARTY,	184
TULPEHOCKEN REFORMED CHURCH,	186
TULPEHOCKEN REFORMED CHURCH ORGAN,	186
THOMAS ROTHWELL, No. 243, husband of Ann Morris—	
Portrait,	188
RICHARD WISTAR, son of Caspar Wistar and Catharine Johnson	
—Silhouette,	188
MARY WISTAR, daughter of Caspar Wistar and Mary Franklin	
—Silhouette,	188
ELIZABETH BUCKLEY (MORRIS) WISTAR, No. 353—Silhouette,	188
SARAH WISTAR, daughter of Thomas Wistar and Mary	
Waln—Silhouette,	188
ELIZABETH (GILES) MORRIS, wife of Caspar W. Morris, ⁶ No.	
132—Silhouette,	188
CASPAR W. MORRIS, ⁶ No. 132—Silhouette,	188
ISAAC W. MORRIS, ⁶ No. 135—Silhouette taken in 1807, . .	188
SARAH (PASCHALL) MORRIS, wife of Isaac W. Morris, ⁶ No.	
135—Silhouette,	188
CATHARINE W. MORRIS, ⁶ No. 136—Silhouette,	188
CATHARINE WISTAR, No. 130—Silhouette,	188
ELIZABETH B. MORRIS, No. 247—Silhouette,	188
MARY (HOLLINGSWORTH) MORRIS, wife of Israel W. Morris, ⁶	
No. 138—Silhouette,	188
REBECCA (MORRIS) CORSE, No. 245—Silhouette,	188
CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN MORRIS, No. 194—Silhouette, . . .	188
SAMUEL W. MORRIS, No. 137—Silhouette,	188
WARDER MORRIS, No. 162—Silhouette,	188
SAMUEL POWEL, ⁵ No. 78—Portrait copied from an oil-paint-	
ing in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania, .	192
"POWELTON," West Philadelphia,	192

List of Illustrations.

XV

PAGE

ANTHONY W. MORRIS, No. 157—Portrait,	192
THE OLD FRANKLIN MANSION, New York,	192
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF JAMES R. CORSE AND REBECCA MORRIS, 11TH MO. 23D, 1803,	192
SAMUEL WELLS MORRIS' (Judge) No. 337—Portrait,	194
ANNA (ELLIS) MORRIS, wife of Samuel Wells Morris (Judge) No. 337—Portrait,	194
SARAH (MORRIS) WALN, No. 338—Portrait,	194
WILLIAM COX ELLIS, No. 339, husband of Rebecca (Morris) Ellis—Portrait,	194
REBECCA (MORRIS) ELLIS, No. 339—Portrait,	194
CAROLINE MORRIS PENNOCK, No. 345—Portrait,	194
LOUISA (GARDINER) MORRIS, wife of James Pemberton Morris, No. 350—Portrait,	194
JAMES PEMBERTON MORRIS, No. 350—Portrait,	194
CATHARINE (MORRIS) BROWN, No. 360,	194
A BOOK-PLATE OF LEVI MORRIS,	195

STEPNEY REVISITED, 1907.

A DESCRIPTION of Stepney and its ancient parish church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, has already been given in this work. (*Vide* Vol. I., p. 17, *et seq.*). From the Parish Registers in this church we learn that Anthony Morris,² son of Anthony Morris¹ ("Mariner") was born Aug. 23, 1654, in Old Gravel Lane, which was in the hamlet of Wapping, and Parish of Stepney. Old Gravel Lane is a street nearly half a mile in length, describing the same course that it did in the seventeenth century, when Oliver Cromwell resided in the neighborhood. It runs southward from what was formerly called Ratcliffe Highway (now St. George's Street), but as it approaches the river Thames it makes a sudden turn to the southeast and continues in the same direction till it reaches the Thames Tunnel Pier. For many years great changes have been going on in this street, but there are two taverns there—"The White Lion" and "The Red Lion," which are undoubtedly very old. "The White Lion," which is at the corner of Old Gravel Lane and Bostock Street, was certainly coeval with the Stuart Period. Although of great age, it is a substantial structure of two stories, having a wooden-shingle roof with two dormer windows in it. The lower part has been altered into the style of the modern saloon, but the upper windows of the house retain their small old-fashioned panes of glass. This Inn, and probably "The Red Lion," which is near to it, were in existence when Anthony Morris was born in Old Gravel Lane.

Nearly opposite to "The Red Lion" is St. Peter's church, which is a modern structure built about half a century ago. The interior adornments of the church are of the advanced "High Church" type, and the Clergy and Sisters connected with it are most assiduous in their efforts to improve the

religious and moral tone of the parishioners, who now consist largely of laboring people connected with the warehouses, and factories near to the London Docks. The construction of the docks in this locality necessitated the demolition of many of the buildings in Old Gravel Lane, some of which have been replaced by large apartment-houses or "flats." The next street westward of Old Gravel Lane, and running parallel with it, is Red Lion Street, where there are several old houses with elegant doorways approached by well-worn stone steps and flanked with ornamental pillars surmounted by elaborately carved capitals. Some of the houses are three and others only two stories in height; some are single houses, others are double, with the doorway in the centre; but all show signs of having been important residences of wealthy persons in a by-gone age. One of these houses is said to have been inhabited by Oliver Cromwell, and in the cellar is the opening of a tunnel, which, it is stated, runs to the Tower, but which probably only leads to the river. The writer was much surprised to see the great width of the oaken stairtreads, which are black and worn with age and traffic.

During the recent celebration of the Jubilee of St. Peter's Church there was a procession of the Clergy and Choir through the streets of the district, and the Vicar, the Rev. L. S. Wainwright, preached a sermon from a pulpit erected in the street, near to a tablet which was affixed to one of the religious houses, in memory of the Rev. Father C. F. Lowder, who founded the St. George's Mission, which has effected a vast amount of good in connection with St. Peter's Church.

St. Dunstan's church, Stepney, is fully two miles distant from Old Gravel Lane. The writer, in revisiting the church in 1907, found that great changes had been made in the surroundings and the interior of the church. The northern, eastern and southern sides of the churchyard had been converted into a public recreation-ground with well-kept



ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, STEPNEY, LONDON. EXTERIOR, 1908

flower-beds and winding walks. Much of the improvement has been effected since the London City Council has had the charge of the ground, and certainly the work has been most beautifully carried out. The tombstones which formerly were so conspicuous, near to the church, are now almost completely hidden by the shrubs and evergreens which have been planted amongst and around them. Great care has also been taken to inclose the tombstones with iron fencing.

The inspection of the interior of the church was made under the guidance of the Rector, the Rev. Prebendary A. E. Dalton, to whom the writer is greatly indebted for his courtesy in accompanying him and explaining the changes which had taken place in the church since his earlier visit in 1893.

The Rector, first of all, explained that a restoration of the church had been made in 1899 during his own incumbency. This is commemorated on an inscribed brass tablet by the west door of the nave:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
THIS CHURCH WAS RESTORED,
THE GALLERIES RENEWED,
THE STONE-WORK REPAIRED,
THE WALLS STRIPPED,
THE SEATS REMODELLED,
THE ORGAN REBUILT,
THE BELLS REHUNG AND
THE SIDE ALTAR ADDED
AT A TOTAL COST OF £5600.
RE-OPENED BY MANDELL CREIGHTON
LORD BISHOP OF LONDON
DEC. 7, 1899.

ARTHUR E. DALTON, RECTOR.
SPENCER CHARRINGTON, M.P., CHAIRMAN.

CHURCHWARDENS:
A. H. TAYLOR, F. T. WOOD,
G. F. BURGE, A. FIELD,
J. E. K. AND J. P. CUTTS, DOVE BROS.,
Architects. Builders.

LAUS DEO.

Serious damage, however, was done to the restored church by a fire in October, 1901.

The account of the great fire had better be given in the words of the Rector, as published by him in the Parish Report of 1901-2 :—

“October 12th, 1901, will be a day long remembered in Stepney. At 6:20 a. m. the alarm was given that the church was on fire, and it was soon found that owing to the morning being very foggy, and the fire being at the east end, right away from the road, it had obtained a strong hold ere it was discovered. How long it had been burning we shall never know. There was no smell of fire when the church was closed at 9:30 the evening before. It originated from a gas jet in the stokehole under the vestry floor, that had been there for thirty years, within a foot of a wooden ceiling, which was protected only by a thin sheet of iron. Probably this had gradually worn thin, and the wood above it become more charred, till at last it ignited. Once through the vestry floor, the fire laid hold on the cupboards of cassocks and surplices, and within ten minutes of the alarm being given the flames were through the roof of the choir vestry. A wooden staircase carried them up to the organ chamber, which was a literal furnace before the first engine arrived, & thence the flames reached the roof, along which they raced with terrific speed. In a very few minutes 18 engines and 120 men of the Fire Brigade were on the spot, & though at first they feared the whole church was doomed, yet their energy and skill were equal to the task, and by cutting through the roof just before the fire reached the tower, they got it under control, and before 8 o'clock it was all out.

“Of the vestries only the bare walls remained, their contents being entirely destroyed, except the plate and registers, which were preserved intact by their safes.

“The organ was entirely gone, including the fine old front carved by Grinling Gibbons. Of the roof we have preserved only the main beam of the chancel arch, two out of the four big beams of the chancel, & the ten rafters next the tower.



ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, STEPNEY, LONDON

INTERIOR, 1908

One bay of the north aisle roof was also destroyed. The altar was burnt owing to a portion of the organ falling upon it, and the choir stalls were considerably damaged by falling tiles, but otherwise the internal fittings were only damaged by smoke & water, thanks to the excellence of the old roof, none of which fell in.

"The east window was three-fourths destroyed, and two other of the stained-glass windows considerably damaged."

The repairs rendered necessary by this fire are also detailed in the following account by Mr. Dalton:—

"We have endeavoured to replace everything as it was before the fire, putting the roof back timber by timber in good English oak, only boarding it with oak instead of the deal of comparatively recent date. This and the new vestry doors have all been cut from the unburnt portions of the old oak timbers. The timbers of the roof, which were not touched in the restoration of 1899, were found to be very rotten, & before many years much repair must have been undertaken. Thus two corbels, each 12 x 15 inches, on which the centre beam of the nave roof rested, and which had been bedded 12 inches into the wall, were so completely rotten, that not two inches of them remained. Now we have a roof sound and solid (the new chancel-beams weighed two tons each) & one which we hope may last for another 400 years."

A new altar was provided, and the choir seats restored in the places injured by fire.

The east and south windows in the chancel, and the east window of the north aisle, were replaced.

The two vestries were entirely reroofed and fitted with oak and pitch-pine presses.

A new organ was supplied by Messrs. Norman & Beard. The church was also fitted with electric light.

The latest restoration is commemorated on an inscribed brass tablet placed by the side of the one already referred to as being by the west door of the nave. The inscription is as follows :—

THE NAVE, ROOF, THE ALTAR
THE ORGAN, AND THE VESTRIES
WITH THEIR CONTENTS
WERE DESTROYED BY FIRE
OCTOBER 12TH, 1901.
BY THE MERCY OF GOD
THE REST OF THE CHURCH WAS SPARED
ALL WAS RESTORED AS BEFORE
AT A COST OF £7,084
AND THE CHURCH OPENED BY
COSMO GORDON LANG,
LORD BISHOP OF STEPNEY
ON JUNE 21ST, 1902

ARTHUR E. DALTON, RECTOR.
SPENCER CHARRINGTON, M. P., TREASURER.

CHURCHWARDENS :

GEORGE T. YOVELS, THOMAS J. SMITH,
JOHN BILLINGE.

J. E. & J. P. CUTTS,
Architects.

DOVE BROS.,
Builders.

THANKS BE TO GOD.

The Norman rood which was formerly over the door of the south porch has been removed and placed near the organ within the church.

The church contains many interesting monuments, which have fortunately been preserved. The most famous is that of Sir Henry Colet, Lord Mayor of London in 1486 and 1491, and father of Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School. The monument to Sir Thomas Spert, Comptroller to the Navy of Henry VIII., and founder of the Trinity House, which is on the south wall of the chancel, was erected in 1622, 80 years after his death, and repaired in 1725 and 1806, at the expense of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity. Another famous tomb is the "Fish and Ring" monument



THE NORMAN ROOD IN ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH,
STEPNEY, LONDON, 1908

on the west wall. It is really to a Dame Rebecca Berry, but, owing to the fact that a fish and a ring occur in the arms, a tradition grew up that she was the heroine of the ballad of the "Cruel Knight and the Fortunate Farmer's Daughter." In this the knight, to defeat a prediction that he would marry a damsel of low birth, swore that he would never see her until she brought back his ring, and to prevent her doing so, cast the ring into the sea. The damsel became a cook, and, cutting up a fish one day, found the ring. Then they married, and lived happily ever after. Here, too, were buried Sir John Leake, Queen Anne's admiral, who twice relieved Gibraltar; Matthew Mead, the Puritan divine, who was ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662; Benjamin Kenton, who began life as a pauper and died a wealthy vintner in Aldgate; and a great company of lords and ladies, officers of the Horse Guards, "admirals of the Irish seas," captains of East Indiamen, and mariners generally. One inscription in the churchyard is quaint: "To the memory of Betsey Harris, who died suddenly while contemplating the beauties of the moon, 24th April, 1831, in her 23rd year."

The pews which formerly occupied the middle of the church have been removed, thus leaving a broad and unobstructed nave. The font has also been removed several feet towards the western end of the nave. Its removal has revealed the tomb of Lord Darnley, elder brother of the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. He died at the age of 12 months at Poplar, and was "buried before the high altar of Stepney." The block of Purbeck marble which marks the spot is 12 feet long. Originally it must have presented a gorgeous appearance, for there are still traces to be seen of the large number of emblazoned coats of arms which were fastened into the stone with brass nails.

The removal of the gallery, which formerly surrounded the body of the church, has given a more spacious appearance to the interior.

A VISIT TO BARBADOS.

IN the first volume of "The Morris Family of Philadelphia" (page 28, *et seq.*) is given an account of "Barbados" and the connection of the Morris Family with the Island in the middle of the seventeenth and the earlier part of the eighteenth centuries. As great difficulty had been experienced in gaining accurate information by correspondence in reference to their residence in Barbados, the writer, at the suggestion, and with the kind assistance of a prominent member of the family, undertook to make a voyage to Barbados to investigate personally all available records and existing traces of the family in the Island.

Accordingly, on February 10th, 1906, he started from New York on the S. S. "Fontabelle" of the Quebec Line, bound for the Windward Islands in the West Indies, his destination being Barbados.

To his agreeable surprise, he found that his friend, Prof. Angelo Heilprin, was also a passenger on the vessel. The professor had made the trip frequently before, and had distinguished himself by his studies, writings and lectures upon the volcanic eruptions of Mont Pelée in Martinique, whither he was bound, to pursue his investigation of the mountain and its frequent changes. He had photographed Mont Pelée after the eruption of 1902, when, with its newly sprung-up tower, it measured 5300 feet in height. The top has since fallen off, and it is now estimated to be only 4400 feet in height.

On the morning of departure from New York, the atmosphere was clear and the sun shone brightly, but the streets were in an almost impassable condition from the amount of snow which had accumulated in consequence of the severe snowstorm upon the previous day.

As the boat moved out from the pier of the Quebec Line, the insignificance of the "Fontabelle" of 2646 tons burden, compared with the gigantic S. S. "Baltic" of 24,000 tons, which lay in the adjoining slip, became painfully apparent. As the middle of the stream was gained, the cold became intense, and the wind was keen and piercing. Before leaving the dock, more than 100 sacks of mail, addressed to various islands in the West Indies, were put on board.

For the first twenty-four hours all went well, but towards the evening of Sunday, the 11th, the wind became stronger and the vessel rolled and pitched considerably. The waves dashed over the deck so that passengers were unable to walk upon it in safety. Throughout the two following days the storm raged fearfully, and many of the passengers were confined to their berths. Truly, the fury of the great deep was appalling!

By Wednesday morning (14th) a change had come over the scene: the sun was shining gloriously and the sea was tolerably calm. The traditional "storm off Cape Hatteras" had been weathered in safety, but the officers of the boat were unanimous in saying that this one had been uncommonly severe. Passengers complained of backache and sideache as a consequence of the incessant tossing and shifting about in their berths; but even when the storm was at its height, it was reassuring to hear and feel that the propeller was making its steady, regular revolutions and churnings. The storm had made great havoc. On board were 36 horses which had been purchased in New York State for the Government in Demerara. One of these horses had been killed by the storm, and several others were in a very forlorn condition. The ship itself had suffered, for a thick iron stanchion was torn off, an iron gateway was driven in upon the deck, much of the outside woodwork of the cabins was demolished, and the front hatchway covering was ripped away. The able master of the ship, Captain Mann, had

26 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

very prudently, during the storm, headed the ship towards Cuba, so that, by the time the tempest had ceased, the ship was 100 miles out of its regular course, which it quickly resumed when the storm subsided.

Throughout Thursday, the 15th, the weather was delightful, and the vessel passed through immense strips of bright, green weed, which doubtless teemed with life, such as tiny shellfish and shrimps. It seemed as if green floating islands stretched away as far as the eye could reach. As the ship proceeded southward, the atmosphere became clearer; the sun poured down a brighter, purer light; the water acquired a more cerulean blue, and all the passengers were on deck, laughing and chatting, relating tales and making fun. The sunset was particularly grand; great banks of clouds upon the horizon were gorgeously illumined at their margins, and through a rift the sun shone like an eye of molten gold. Overhead were fantastic arrangements of fleecy clouds, and in one place a gigantic pen seemed to be lying across a naked sword.

Friday, the 16th, was a repetition of the day before. Almost everybody was on deck, enjoying the fresh air and sunlight. Early in the morning the ship was sailing over the deepest part of the Atlantic Ocean, where, about 60 miles from St. Thomas, the greatest depth yet discovered is 27,360 feet, *i. e.*, more than five miles deep. It seemed utterly impossible to realize that such could be the depth of water beneath one's feet.

Early on the morning of Saturday, February 17th, the harbor of St. Thomas was reached. It was a delightful view which greeted the eye, the town of Charlotte-Amalia stretching along the inner margin of the harbor, and extending up the sides of the hills that surround it. It was a beautiful and interesting scene to the traveler who had been battling with wind and storm and had seen no earthly habitation for many days. Charlotte-Amalia has a population of about 12,000.

Lying in the harbor was a Russian man-of-war, named the "Duke of Edinburgh." It was painted white, and was used as a training-ship.

No sooner had the "Fontabelle" dropped its anchor, than a host of boatmen came alongside wanting to take the travelers from the ship to the town. The writer, with several of his fellow passengers, started off to see the town. He walked through the streets, visited the Post-Office, and made a call upon the U. S. Consul, who courteously received him.

Upon entering the harbor, news was brought to the ship that there had been disturbances in St. Lucia, and at the Post-Office the following telegrams were exhibited :—

"St. Lucia, 16th Feb. Very severe earthquakes experienced here at 1:35 P. M.; another severe shock at 2:55 P. M.; serious damage to almost every wall building in Castries."

"St. Lucia, 17th Feb. Another shock earthquake at 5:45 P. M. yesterday. Inhabitants very unsettled. Stores closed at 3 P. M. Some large residences badly damaged, and the occupants had to leave. Nothing yet reported from the out towns."

Upon closer acquaintance it was evident that Charlotte-Amalia was built upon three hills, behind which is a still higher range of hills, making a magnificent background to the white houses with their red roofs, and the broad verandas running around their sides; but the total absence of chimneys is a great surprise to the visitor who visits the West Indies for the first time.

In the town were several horses and carriages, the horses appearing disproportionately small. The coachmen are said to be the best linguists in the West India Islands. St. Thomas, St. Croix, and some of the neighboring islands, are Danish possessions, and it was reported that the Danish portion of the population has great fear of St. Thomas and the other Danish Islands being taken over by the United States.

One side of the harbor of St. Thomas is devoted to the coaling of ships, and it is a curious sight to see scores of women and men together carrying coal in baskets up long planks to the ship's bunkers. They carry the coal on their heads, and receive one cent per basket. Upon an average each one carries twenty baskets to one ship; but coaling is going on constantly in various vessels, so that these coal-carriers are at work almost throughout each day.

Several steamship companies have their own wharves and piers, where they deposit cargo and take on coal; but the vessels generally send off their cargo in lighters. The men who unload receive a payment of 75 cents a day.

In the town of Charlotte-Amalia are some large well-stocked stores, some being of a very general character. Bay-rum stores are frequently met with; and there is a store noted for its so-called "Panama" hats, which, however, generally come from Peru! Some of the smaller stores have only a good-sized drygoods box turned upon its side, or end, to serve the purposes of both a showboard and a counter. The streets are clean, with wide stone-paved channels on either side to carry off the surface drainage. Running from the hills at the back of the town down to the harbor, and crossing the streets at various distances, are paved gullies of great width, which are needed to carry off the large quantities of water which sometimes rush down the hills.

The millionaire of the place is a man who owns a fine residence on the most western of the three hills, and he holds the contract for cleaning the streets and carrying off the dirt of the town, which is consumed at some distance beyond it.

On the opposite most eastern hill of the town is "Bluebeard's Castle," which is owned by Mr. Moran, a venerable, long-bearded gentleman, who is the agent for the Quebec Line of steamers, and is reported to be very rich. He is often amused by the awe-stricken appearance of the visitors who mount the hill to view his property. Until



THE HARBOR OF ST. THOMAS AND THE TOWN OF CHARLOTTE AMELIA, 1906



MONT PELÉE, MARTINIQUE

AS SEEN FROM THE RUINS OF ST. PIERRE, 1906

they are better informed, they imagine him to be the veritable Bluebeard, and his home the historic castle of the tyrant.

Throughout the time the "Fontabelle" lay in the harbor, the great bell of the church was tolling for the funeral of King Christian of Denmark, who had recently died.

After leaving St. Thomas, the journey was continued to St. Kitts; Saba, and St. Eustacia Islands being passed on the way. At St. Kitts some cargo was discharged and passengers were taken on board. Ominous news was brought to the ship in reference to Mont Pelée, and long before Martinique was reached, Dame Rumor had led the passengers to believe that Mont Pelée was in violent eruption.

On the following day, the "Fontabelle" dropped anchor in the harbor of St. John's, Antigua, where a large number of the natives climbed up to the deck and imploringly begged the passengers to purchase their strings of beads and shells for a few pennies. A whole day was spent at St. John's, and early in the morning of Tuesday, 20th Feb., Guadeloupe, which is a French possession, was reached.

Most of the passengers visited the town of Pointe-à-Pitre. The main street of the town presented an animated scene, the vivacity of the French temperament being decidedly evident. The market-place was crowded with people who were dressed in brilliant variegated cotton material. A visit was paid to the Cathedral, and after partaking of a substantial luncheon, the party returned to the ship, convinced that the reputation of Guadeloupe for being one of the hottest of the West India Islands was very well deserved.

The continuation of the cruise was marked by great excitement, as it was expected that Mont Pelée in Martinique would be passed at four o'clock on the following morning. The writer went on deck at that hour and found Professor Heilprin already there, but nothing could be seen of Mont Pelée, although the lights of Fort-de-France were clearly visible in the distance. The sight of the Southern Cross for

the first time, in "the infinite shining heavens," was a most agreeable and startling surprise. The morning rapidly grew brighter and the town of Fort-de-France soon came fully into view.

As there was no apparent danger from Mont Pelée, it was considered perfectly prudent to engage a launch to convey the passengers at ten o'clock to the ruins of St. Pierre. This allowed them sufficient time for visiting Fort-de-France. A sight of the elegant marble statue of the Empress Josephine in the Place de la Savane at Fort-de-France well repaid one for the visit. The Empress was a native of Martinique, and the gracefully poised head of the statue faces in the direction of her birthplace. The Empress is dressed in the costume of the First Empire, with bare arms and shoulders, one hand resting on a medallion bearing a profile of the Emperor, to whom she was so devoted. The inscription on the northern side is as follows: "*L'an 1868, Napoleon III. Regnant, Les Habitants de la Martinique ont élevé ce monument à L'Impératrice Josephine. Née dans cette Colonie.**" The statue is inclosed by a neat iron fence, and is further surrounded by a ring of palms.

It was far from reassuring for the visitors to be shown, nearby, the site where ten houses had been thrown down by an earthquake only four days before. The place had been cleared of débris and new timber had been already arranged for rebuilding. A hurried call was made at the Consulate, where the American Consul, Mr. John F. Jewell, very courteously received the members of the party.

Time would not permit the travelers to visit Behanzin, the ex-King of Dahomy, and his two wives who had been exiled to Martinique. His presence at Fort-de-France seemed to be fraught with danger, as he was constantly intriguing,

* The year 1868, Napoleon III. reigning, the inhabitants of Martinique have erected this monument to the Empress Josephine, born in this Colony.



STATUE OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE
MARTINIQUE, W. I.

and for that reason he was about to be removed from the Island.

At the time appointed, the passengers went on board the launch which had been chartered for St. Pierre, and as it proceeded, beautiful views were obtained of verdant hills and small native settlements dotted along the coast.

Several bold bluffs and immense boulders lying at the foot of the cliffs indicated the volcanic character of the region. Upon the tops of many of the cliffs were large white crosses, marking the places where fatal accidents had occurred, and here and there could be seen the century plant in bloom.

In many places the water had undermined the cliffs so extensively that they were frequently hollowed out to the extent of several yards. The journey up the coast was diversified by a constant change of scene, and not the least amusing were the schools of porpoises, hundreds of them leaping out of the water to the height of at least 15 feet, and within a short distance of the boat.

When the village of Carbet was reached, Professor Heilprin remarked that the eruption of 1902 had carried devastation as far as this village, which is three miles south of St. Pierre. St. Pierre was formerly the commercial capital of Martinique, and was the best-built town of the Lesser Antilles. The houses were attractive, and the streets were well paved, and beautified by ornamental trees. It had numerous public buildings, schools and colleges, a handsome theatre, club-houses, baths, and a botanical garden. But very different was the sight which now greeted the traveler's eye!

Upon arriving at St. Pierre there were neither piers nor landing-places, so that the shore had to be reached in a rickety little boat. After wading through the sands, an attempt was made to pass up between some ruined houses into the town; but it was no easy task to struggle through vegetation shoulder-high, amidst the ruins of dilapidated buildings on every

side. With considerable difficulty the Rue Victor Hugo was reached, when a black gendarme, who was the only individual in sight, demanded to see the permit of the party for visiting the ruined city. Professor Heilprin in a few words explained that he had authority from the Governor to visit the ruins whenever he pleased, and the party was permitted to proceed. The Rue Victor Hugo, which was the main thoroughfare, for about a quarter of a mile, had been cleared of débris, and the broken stones had been piled up in wall-form on either side. It was evident from the moulded architraves and lintels that a superior class of buildings had been destroyed in this quarter, but the whole place seemed silent and utterly deserted. Rank vegetation had sprung up on every side, as if Nature were striving to hide the ghastliness of the ruins. Many explorations have been made since the awful catastrophe of May 8, 1902, but a vast amount of treasure must still lie buried within the ruins of St. Pierre, which at one time was said to be the most charming city in the Islands of the Caribbean.

After proceeding about 100 yards, the ruins of the Cathedral came into view. Only its damaged façade and parts of the side walls and the altar remain standing. The entrance of the Cathedral is filled with a mass of stones of all sizes, with rank vegetable growth cropping up everywhere. Upon these stones a table-cloth was spread and the party proceeded to take luncheon. Two or three black boys then made their appearance with relics for sale. One of them had some rosaries which he had found in the ruins. They had doubtless been used by the worshipers at early mass when the volcanic avalanche from Mont Pelée overwhelmed them in an instant. The precise moment of the catastrophe was indicated by a lady's beautiful watch, which had been found in the ruins and presented to Professor Heilprin by the Governor of the Island soon afterwards. The hands were fused to the face and were fixed exactly at four minutes to eight.

The day grew intensely hot and stifling, but some of the party, after walking as far as the excavation of the Rue Victor Hugo had been completed, continued their journey into the heart of the city, following a rugged trail through coarse tall grass which extended far above their heads. At length a more open space, which was pointed out as the site of the former beautiful theatre was reached; but the only traces of the theatre to be seen were some distorted rusty railings. The walk had thus far been northward in the direction of Mont Pelée, from which the fatal blasts had emanated in 1902 and 1903, and the devastation, and total destruction of houses, theatres, and everything else, appeared to be more and more complete as the mountain was approached, until at this point the ground seemed to consist of pulverized ash.

Here an attempt was made to photograph Mont Pelée, although a cloud was hovering over its summit. Just below the top of the mountain hundreds of puffs of steam and smoke could be seen issuing out of fissures and vents.

Notwithstanding that Professor Heilprin could hear detonations from the direction of the volcano, he wished to go closer to the mountain; but the writer preferred to keep at a distance from it, and wander alone through the ruins and coarse vegetation, where broken, twisted, rusted bolts, hinges, locks, cutlery, wire, and even copying-presses, were scattered around in indescribable confusion. It was a city of silence, and a city of the dead, for doubtless many corpses are still hidden beneath the débris. A more pathetic scene of desolation could hardly be imagined.*

At last the strand of loose silvery sand was once more reached, and on looking northward, one could see the location of Morne Rouge, once a beautiful hill town and prosperous sugar estate, between Mont Pelée and the sea, now covered

* Professor Heilprin has since died in Philadelphia in 1907.

34 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

to the depth of 150 feet with the volcanic ash and discharge from the eruption of August 30, 1902.

The first part of the return journey to Fort-de-France was made in rowing-boats, for a distance of three or four miles, to a little fishing village, where refreshments were procured, and the rest of the journey was completed on the steam launch.

The day had been an exciting one. At the fishing village, just mentioned, were found traces of the terrible eruption, for bridges and houses had there been ruined by the accompanying tidal-wave. The catastrophe, of which we had witnessed the evidence, was the greatest in recorded history. Thirty thousand lives, in St. Pierre alone, and also 5000 in the adjoining suburbs, were thereby wiped out of existence; and two miles of houses were converted into ruins—those nearest the mountain suffering most complete destruction—while those of the farthest end of St. Pierre had hardly a solid wall left standing. The façade of the Cathedral seemed to be the best preserved, and it was stated that the image of the Virgin ("Our Lady of the Watch") in the Cathedral was alone recovered unbroken, after having been hurled a distance of 48 feet.

The crater of Mont Pelée is four and one-half miles from the town of St. Pierre, the town itself being two miles long; and it is estimated that the whole catastrophe on the 8th of May, 1902, took only ten seconds to make it complete. The most destructive eruptions took place on May the 8th and August 30th, 1902. The immense rock-core which sprang up from the crater at that time rose 1000 feet above its top, and 2800 feet from its bottom. Prior to the eruption of 1902 the altitude of the culminating point of Mont Pelée was 4300 feet, which was increased to 5300 feet by the extension through the crater. The top of Mont Pelée had changed considerably since then; the tower had disappeared; it was dome-shaped and about one-half mile in diameter at the top.

It was a cause of thankfulness that, whilst meandering through the tracks and paths of the jungle city, no harm had befallen the party, notwithstanding the somewhat threatening aspect of the mountain and the liability to earthquakes in that region.*

Upon arriving at Fort-de-France, no trace of the S. S. "Fontabelle" could be found, as she had not returned from a point up the Bay, where she had to discharge some cargo. This necessitated the party procuring some dinner, for which an order was given to the proprietor of L'Hôtel de L'Europe. He however stated, that at half-past twelve in the day, a serious earthquake had been felt in the city, and the store-keepers had been so alarmed, that they immediately closed their stores and ran into the country; so it was impossible for him to provide a dinner. He was requested to do the

* 1908. St. Pierre, wiped out by the volcanic forces of Mont Pelée six years ago, is now gradually being rebuilt. The city to-day has a hotel; a wharf is being constructed; steamers will soon be seen in the port whence only one vessel was able to escape on the night of the disaster, and the authorities have established a local police force.

About a year ago the people of the Island began returning to their old homes. Morne Rouge, Le Prêcheur, Grande Rivière and Ajoupa Bouillon, hamlets that six years ago were wiped out completely, have now a population that is increasing each month. With the people have come telegraph and telephone lines, schools, churches, and other evidences of a growing community.

There is to-day enough movement in and about St. Pierre city to make it profitable for the new hotel. This house is frequented by local travelers, tourists and foreign naval officers. A new wharf will be completed, and steamers of the Guerin Line are to resume calling at the city. Already several merchants have cleared away the ruins of their warehouses and have started reconstruction.

Several new streets have been opened and many of the old ones uncovered. The pavements, sidewalks and gutters uncovered were found to be in excellent condition. The upper part of the city is covered with a heavy growth of guinea grass, and to-day cattle browse over what six years ago were the gardens and parks of the rich.

Some of the outlying villages are still barren of foliage, while others are as green and luxuriant as they were before the eruption. Those who have gone back to their old homes are remodeling the houses in which they lived six years ago.

At Fonds-Saint-Denis the municipality has been in operation since September 22, 1907, and the population to-day is practically what it was before — 1100. Where it is possible, the population is devoting itself to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, or else to its former occupation of fishing.

36 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

best he could, and in a short time he placed upon the table one of the most enjoyable dinners that could be desired.

It was with no little satisfaction that the ship's whistle was heard. Within a short time the party was once more on board the S. S. "Fontabelle" and the trip was resumed to Barbados, the western coast of which, by the following morning, could be easily discerned.

As the ship passed down, parallel with the side of the Island, one was astonished to see its fertility, for every available patch seemed to be under cultivation. A range of hills appeared to run down the middle of the Island, but none was more than 1000 feet in height. It was a beautiful and also a lively scene, for along the tops and upon the sides of the hills were several windmills, all of which were in motion. On entering Carlisle Bay one is struck by the number of steam and sailing vessels of all nationalities which lie in the roadstead. But little time was lost by the writer in disembarking and passing his luggage through the Custom House. After visiting the post-office in Bridgetown, he went to the Marine Hotel at Hastings, where he had already secured his quarters. In the afternoon he again went into the city and called at the Public Buildings, where he found that Sir Gilbert T. Carter, the Governor of Barbados, was holding a meeting of the Council. Upon the writer's card being handed to His Excellency, a courteous message was brought out, that the Governor would be very pleased to see him at Government House on the following morning.

The writer's next visit was to Mr. Reynolds Mahon, to whom he had an introduction. After giving his visitor a warm welcome, Mr. Mahon said that he would put his name down at the Bridgetown Club, where he could make himself at home during his stay in the Island.

Before leaving Philadelphia, the writer had been kindly favored by His Excellency, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor

of Pennsylvania, with a general introduction, which read as follows :—

“ It having come to my knowledge that Robert C. Moon, M.D., of the City of Philadelphia, intends travelling abroad for the purpose of research, and investigation, I commend him to the confidence and attention of all authorities, officials, and others whom he may meet, especially the representatives of the United States Government, as a person of standing, and character, and entitled to respect, and regard.

SAML. W. PENNYPACKER.”

The Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, also kindly furnished him with a personal introduction to the Bishop of Barbados, as well as a general introduction to the clergy of the Diocese.

These introductions were highly appreciated by the writer, and during his stay in the Island he had abundant proof of the value of these credentials from such distinguished individuals. An introduction which he carried from the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington was always treated with the greatest respect by the consuls and representatives of the United States Government, in every place visited.

In the afternoon of his first day in Bridgetown, the writer called upon the Rt. Rev. W. P. Swaby, the Lord Bishop of Barbados, by whom he was received most kindly, with the offer of any help which he could render in the proposed investigations in connection with the Morris family. His Lordship made several valuable suggestions, one of which was to gain the assistance of Mr. Fitzpatrick of St. Michael's Church, who was well acquainted with the records; and another, was to see the Rev. G. E. Elliott, the Rector of Speightstown, as soon as possible. His Lordship also suggested a call upon Sir Daniel Morris, the Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, but, unfortunately, Sir Daniel had left Barbados a few hours before the writer called at his house.

The writer then returned to his hotel, which is pleasantly situated at Hastings, a very healthful resort about three miles

from the Public Buildings, in Bridgetown. It is easily reached by horse tramcars, which start from either end of the route every half-hour. The Marine Hotel, under the management of Mr. Pomeroy, who is the proprietor, is a large establishment, with accommodation for 300 guests. It is admirably situated on a rocky point 300 feet above the beach, and forms a favorite resort for the townspeople. Its spacious piazzas fronting the ocean are constantly fanned by the northeast trade-winds from October to March.

On the following morning (February 23d) the writer called at Government House, and was very courteously received by His Excellency, Sir Gilbert T. Carter, Governor of Barbados. After a most agreeable conversation, he invited his visitor to make the acquaintance of Lady Carter, at a garden party in the afternoon. In the meantime, Mr. Fitzpatrick was seen, and arrangements were made and fees paid for the inspection of the records in the Public Buildings. Time was also found to present an introduction from a gentleman connected with the Morris family to Mr. Henry C. Collymore, whose cordial reception and valuable assistance during the writer's stay in Barbados will always be gratefully remembered.

In the afternoon a very agreeable time was spent at Government House with the Governor, Lady Carter, and their friends. Government House is a large, airy building, shaded by heavy trees. Upon the lawn is the Governor's office, built in the form of a Grecian temple. The grounds extend a considerable distance behind Government House. In them are very fine specimens of royal palms, mahogany, and cannon-ball trees, and the ferneries are stocked with a large variety of plants.

On Saturday, the 24th, a visit was made to the new Carnegie Public Library, which had only recently been completed. The librarian, the Rev. J. Evans Walcott, on that and subsequent occasions, rendered considerable assistance by giving access to many valuable works upon Barbados. The

remainder of the day was devoted to research in the Public Buildings, thus completing what had been a somewhat strenuous week of work. On the morning of Sunday, the 25th, the writer attended service at St. Michael's, which is the Cathedral church. It is a picturesque, time-worn building, surrounded by a quaint old graveyard, with slabs and monuments bearing dates of the earlier part of the seventeenth century. It is a lovely, peaceful picture, where graves are shaded by tree ferns and stately palms. In the evening a visit was made to the Wesleyan Chapel in James Street, Bridgetown, where a sermon was delivered by a fellow passenger on the "Fontabelle," the Rev. Mr. Richardson of Brooklyn, from the pulpit in which his father preached for many years. In the chapel there is a tablet with the following inscription on it:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

JOHANNA ELIM AND CHLOE ANN

who departed this life; the first named J. E. Dec. 20th, 1867, aged 50 years;
next, 10th of Oct., 1885, aged 56 years. This tablet is erected
by their beloved husband, Joseph H. Wilson.

"They are gone to be with Christ which is far better!"

The writer was informed that the negro who erected this memorial used to sit with his third wife directly under the tablet when attending services in the church.

During an interval of work in the Public Buildings on the following day, a visit was paid to Tudor Street, to inspect the site of the Old Friends' Meeting House, the ruins of which consist merely of the stone façade, with a little wooden shanty propped up behind it, where sugar and charcoal are sold. Through a dilapidated entrance in the wall one gains access to the ground behind, which measures about 35 x 130 feet. The lot runs back to Watkins' Alley, containing some of the poorest houses in the city, and some very uninviting negroes inhabit them. The open space alluded to is rough, and bare

of anything of interest, only a few stones and some sign of drains indicating that anything had ever been in existence there excepting the façade, if it may be dignified by such a name. A reproduction of the photograph, taken from the opposite side of Tudor Street, will probably afford a better idea of its appearance than any verbal description. On the southern side of the ruin is the store of Mr. Ward, a druggist (the number of the house being No. 48 Tudor Street). The house and store above it, on the northern side, is No. 50, and is now used as a provision and grocery store, although a year ago a druggist had a business there. The people of this store claim that the lot below (with the ruins) belongs to their property, which is owned by a Mr. Sweete. Mr. Ward, who had resided there for 11 years, said that the ruined wall next to his store had always been spoken of as the ruins of the Quaker Meeting House.

It was convenient next to visit the ground of the Wesleyan Mission House in James Street, as it was once the ground in which the Friends of Bridgetown were buried; but there is no longer any trace of tombstones in the ground, which is now occupied by the Wesleyan Mission House and garden, inclosed by a high wall with a gateway.

Just behind the ground is the Jews' Synagogue in Synagogue Lane. It is about 45 feet square, with a reading-desk, seats and lights within. Outside of the building are three lots of ground, in which numerous tombstones are huddled thickly together. Many of them are in excellent preservation, and Hebrew, as well as Roman characters, are engraved upon them. There are said to be 1000 tombstones, many having been there for more than 200 years.

At first, the investigations of the wills and deeds in the Public Buildings seemed to yield no results, but upon finding the will of William Dury, Sr., which was proved in 1731, light seemed to be dawning upon the subject under consideration, as various properties owned by him, and



A VIEW IN SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS



**REMAINS OF THE OLD FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE,
BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS**

occupied by members of the Morris family, were distinctly referred to in it.

From this Will, it became evident that Elizabeth Morris Lewis⁸ (No. 11), the widow of Samuel Lewis, had married William Dury, Sr., as her second husband, by which connection she had become the mother-in-law of her own brother, William Morris⁸ (No. 10), who had married William Dury's daughter, Sarah (*vide* page 181).

William Dury, Sr., was married three times, his first wife being Sarah ———; his second, Alice Collynns, a daughter of Philip and Alice (Randall) Collynns, and his third wife, Elizabeth (Morris) Lewis. By each of these wives he had had one or more children, who will be more explicitly referred to in the section upon the Dury Family.

Further research resulted in the discovery of some deeds of conveyance of properties in Speightstown, between 1700 and 1731, and the writer felt prepared to visit that town with the hope that he would be able to locate one or more of the houses referred to in William Dury's will. Accordingly, upon the 1st of March, he undertook the trip. After driving along the main road out of Bridgetown, he soon entered the Parish of St. James. The road afterwards ran parallel with the seashore, along the western coast, until Hometown was reached. Hometown originally was named Jamestown. Here the English landed, under Richard Deane, and founded a town in 1625, although some of the crew of the "Olive Branch," on her intended voyage to Wiapoco or Oyapoco, had previously landed in 1605 and erected a cross hereabouts, and cut on the bark of a tree "James K. of E. and this island" (*i. e.*, James, King of England and this island).

The Barbadians had a great celebration in November, 1905, to commemorate the tercentenary of that landing in 1605, and amongst other functions was the laying, on November 30, 1905, of the foundation-stone of a monument,

which had just been completed when the writer arrived at Hometown.

Small wooden cottages, in which the negroes live, line the road on either side from Bridgetown to Speightstown—a distance of 10 miles. Here and there a house would be seen standing in half an acre of land, and at other places the shanties were closely packed together, with a narrow passageway of 10 or 12 feet between them. All of them were of one story, and wooden slats took the place of glass in the window-frames. These frame houses seldom cost more than \$20 or \$25 apiece, and the lots upon which they stand are rented for \$10 and \$12 a year.

The cemetery was seen upon approaching Speightstown from the south, and after proceeding up the main street of the town, the house of Mrs. Agnes Bonyun was reached, and there the writer was to be entertained during his stay. Her home is an old-fashioned, roomy structure, which has undergone changes, and additions have been made to it at various times.

After dinner the writer had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Allen O. Skinner, a prominent shipping merchant of the town, who afterwards kindly sent him introductions to Charles Pitcher Clark, Esq., and to James Sanderson, Esq., both eminent lawyers in Bridgetown.

On the following day, after a general survey of the neighborhood, special investigations were made in the parish church; besides which, a visit was paid to the Heywood Plantation, to the north of the town, where the crushing of sugarcane by the rollers of the windmill, and the subsequent processes of boiling and clarifying the expressed saccharine material, were witnessed.

The Parish of St. Peter, in which Speightstown is situated, has an area of 8330 acres, a population of 11,300, and 44 sugar plantations. This parish is considered very fertile, and the plantations on the first table-land are productive. The

eastern part of the parish skirts the highland, and the summit of "Four Hills" reaches 904 feet in height.

Speightstown, or Spikestown, as it is now very commonly called, is the most considerable place next to Bridgetown in the Island; but its roadstead is as exposed as that of Carlisle Bay. It was formerly much frequented, and was chiefly visited by vessels from Bristol, and from that circumstance received its name of Little Bristol.

The town consists of one long street into which three others run on the eastern side. The greater number of the houses, many of which are built in a style bespeaking former opulence, are now in a dilapidated condition.

By far the most conspicuous and important building in the place is St. Peter's church, which was one of the seven blown down in Barbados during the hurricane of 1831, and only the tower then remained standing. The body of the church was rebuilt, in 1837, in a semi-Grecian style of architecture, at a cost of £3000. The chancel, however, was not completed until the incumbency of the Ven. G. M. D. Frederick, M.A., who was Rector of the parish from 1877 to 1897, and Archdeacon of Barbados from 1881 to 1897.

The church measures 81 x 42 feet and has fine entrances on the northern and southern sides. Most of the ancient tombstones are without decipherable inscriptions, but close to the southern entrance of the church is a slab, inserted in the churchyard pavement, with the following inscription upon it:—

Here lies the body of

ROBERT BELLGROVE

Late of this town, merchant, who departed this life

the 25th day of November, 1741,

aged 51 years.

ALSO THE BODY OF SAMUEL BELLGROVE

son of the said Robert,

who departed this life the 7th day of June, 1736.

ALSO THE BODY OF KATHERINE BELLGROVE

who departed this life the 17th day of March, 1743.

Whilst walking through the churchyard, something weighty suddenly fell to the ground at the writer's feet, and, upon inspection, it was found to be a mahogany blossom, which fortunately had not broken to pieces on striking the ground, as is usually the case.

Within the western entrance to St. Peter's church is an elegant marble font, with a circular basin, around which is the following inscription:—

“The Gift of John Sober Esq., the Parish of St. Peter's 1767.”

This font was doubtless damaged by the many hurricanes which have visited the Island, for we find the following inscription on the platform on which the font now stands, the letters being inlaid with lead:—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF
JOHN SOBER, ESQ.
WHO DIED 1816
THIS FONT IS RESTORED BY HIS GRAND-NEPHEW
COL. HARRISON WALKER JOHN TRENT-STOUGHTON OF ASHTON HALL.
1891.

Before visiting Speightstown, the writer had been in correspondence with the Rev. George. E. Elliott, the Rector of St. Peter's Parish, and had forwarded an introduction to him from a mutual friend, Mr. H. C. Collymore, to which he very kindly responded, with an invitation to visit his church at any time in the day, promising to be there himself in the afternoon. Accordingly, the registers of the parish and the communion-plate belonging to the Church were inspected in the vestry. Whilst the writer was looking around the church, an aged negress, 85 years old, was brought to tell her recollections. She said she remembered some Morris gentlemen many years ago. They were Dr. Richard Morris and Mr. Harper Morris, who sold their house in Speightstown and removed, with their two sisters, to “The Cottage” in St. Lucy's parish.

Soon afterwards the Rector came into the church and gave his visitor a cordial welcome. He expressed great regret that



REVERSE



OBVERSE

THE PIECE OF SACRAMENTAL PLATE ON WHICH ARE ENGRAVED
THE SANDIFORD AND MORRIS ARMS

THIS PATEN WAS FOUND IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS



**THE SACRAMENTAL PLATE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER
SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS**



A COAT OF ARMS ENGRAVED UPON A PATEN FOUND IN 1906
AMONGST THE SACRAMENTAL PLATE OF
ST. PETER'S CHURCH, SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS

THE MORRIS ARMS ARE HERE IMPALED WITH THE SANDIFORD ARMS

the registers of the parish, earlier than 1788, had disappeared; and he was so anxious that no piece of the church plate should be overlooked, that he insisted upon the whole of it being brought up once more to the vestry, for, as he justly said, he thought they had good reason to be proud of their "plate," which would well compare, for amount and antiquity, with that of most English country churches. The last piece (which the sexton had previously omitted to show) was a "paten" measuring one inch in height and weighing 1 lb. 10 ozs. It was of solid silver and resembled in shape an ordinary plate. Engraved upon it in the center was an heraldic device. On the dexter side of the shield was a coat of arms: Per chevron sa. and erm.; in chief two boars' heads couped close or.; and impaled with it on the sinister side was another coat of arms: sa. a lion passant or. with three scaling ladders ar. As the latter coat of arms exactly resembled that used by the Morris family in Philadelphia, it was no little surprise to see it so unexpectedly in St. Peter's church, Barbados. The crest of the device was a boar's head, couped close, upon a helmet. On the reverse of the rim of the "paten" was engraved A. * S., but no history of the plate was obtainable.

The Bishop of Barbados, when examining the plate of St. Peter's Church, in the previous year, determined that the hall-marks on the "paten" indicated that it was made in 1701. The Rector most kindly consented to a photograph being taken of this "paten," and all the rest of the sacramental plate, if thought desirable. The Rector also permitted a copy to be made of the list of the plate.

The following is a list of the Sacramental Plate of St. Peter's Church, Speightstown, Barbados, copied on March 2d, 1906, with notes by the author:—

Two Silver Flagons, made in 1700. (Probably those bequeathed by Richard Walter, Esq., by will, 27th Aug., 1700).

Two Silver Patens, three inches high, made in 1704, each with Arms: (Hall); three talbots' heads erased on shield; Crest: A

46 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

mantled arm with dagger in hand. (Probably the patens bequeathed by Maudlin Hall, widow of Giles Hall, by her will, dated 19th Sept., 1700).

One Paten, two inches high, made in 1700. It is recorded that this Paten was "A gift to St. Peter's Church of the Island of Barbados, March 1, 1734/5."

One Paten, one inch high, made in 1701. It weighs 1 lb. 10 oz. It has engraved upon it the Morris arms of a lion passant between three scaling ladders impaled with the Sandiford arms—Per chevron sa. and erm.; in chief two boars' heads couped close or. The crest is a boar's head couped close or.

(*Vide* Will of Ann Sandiford, proved 1721. She was the donor of this piece by will). A reproduction of these Arms is here given.

One Silver Chalice and Cover, made in 1676.

One Silver Chalice and Cover, made in 1734/5. It is recorded that this chalice was "A gift to St. Peter's Parish of the Island of Barbados, March 1, 1734/5."

Two Candlesticks, made in 1768.

One Spoon, gilt bowl, made in 1768.

There is also a chalice presented to the Church in memory of the late Archdeacon Frederick, formerly a Rector of St. Peter's Church, Speightstown, Barbados. Upon it is engraved the name:—

VEN. G. M. D. FREDERICK, M.A.
Rector of this Parish—1877-1897.
Archdeacon of Barbados—1881-1897.

Upon returning to Bridgetown, a reference to the Will Books revealed that a will of Ann Sandiford of St. Peters, "widow," was proved in 1721. In the will she left for the use of the Parish Church of St. Peter, a piece of plate of the value of £10, and without a doubt this referred to the "paten" which had been found in St. Peter's church. It was also determined that the arms on the dexter side of the shield belonged to the Sandford, or Sandiford family, so that the heraldic device upon the shield indicated that some one of the name of Sandiford had married a lady of the name of Morris before 1701.

Much time was devoted to the investigation of this matter, but no satisfactory identification of the lady could be established. No record could be discovered of such a marriage, and the only supposition which seemed feasible was derived from the fact that a Mr. Roman Morris died in Barbados in 1686. Roman Morris is a very uncommon name, but we have met with it in the will of Nicholas Morrish of Aishcot, in Somersetshire, which was probated in 1637. Nicholas Morrish therein mentions his sons, Nicholas, William, Robert and Roman. There is still in existence an illuminated pedigree of that family with the family coat of arms of the lion passant and three scaling ladders, accompanied by the statement that Nicholas Morrish "was of the ancient family of Cardigan." His son Robert, who purchased the Manor of Loddington in Leicestershire in 1670, used the same coat of arms, and in his will he left a bequest to a Mr. John Sandford. It is not unlikely that Roman, and possibly his brother, Nicholas Morris, went to Barbados, and one or the other may have had a daughter who married a Sandiford. All efforts thus far have failed to connect any member of the Anthony Morris family with the Sandifords, or with the Nicholas Morris branch of the Morrises. Unfortunately, all the earlier parish registers of the Aishcot church have disappeared and the antecedents of Nicholas Morris of that place cannot as yet be traced.

During the following week researches were continued at the Public Buildings, permission being kindly granted for the inspection of the very oldest records of wills, deeds, letters of attorney, letters of administration, minutes of council, and original wills, the latter from 1647 to 1747, but no words could describe the dilapidated condition of many of the records. Some of them were so old and disintegrated that they crumbled to pieces with the lightest touch, but they were investigated as completely as possible.

It was not an uncommon thing, upon uncovering a volume 250 years old, to find a large funnel-shaped hole occupying

the book from cover to cover. Here the bookworm had been assiduously devoted to his work, and seemed instinctively to have chosen the names of the contracting parties, the description of the purchase, or some other vital part of the deed, for his consumption. In every case the edges of the cone in the paper had been converted into powder.

In another set of records, the writing had to be deciphered before any attempt was made to turn over a page, for as soon as one tried to lift the page, it fell to pieces in small flakes. As there was very rarely an index to guide one, it was necessary to inspect each separate page of many books. It was only by following this procedure that one could be certain that nothing had been overlooked. Such researches at the Public Buildings prepared the writer for paying further visits to Speightstown, the last of which was made two days before his departure from the Island.

On one of the Sundays spent in Bridgetown, it was the writer's privilege to be present at a service in the Cathedral, when the Lord Bishop of Barbados was present and preached an eloquent, scholarly sermon. After the service the Bishop introduced him to the Very Rev. Philip L. Phillips, M. A., Dean of the Cathedral, and also to Mrs. Sealy, the widow of the late Rev. Canon Sealy of St. John's Parish, his Lordship referring to her as "the great genealogist of the Island." Mrs. Sealy was afterwards indefatigable in investigating the records and registers in her possession for everything appertaining to the Morrisses, and her valuable assistance will long be gratefully remembered. Very pleasant acquaintances were made from time to time in Bridgetown. The many kindnesses of James Sanderson, Esq.; C. P. Clarke, Esq.; the Hon. W. K. Chandler, LL. D., the Master in Chancery, and W. L. H. Haynes, Esq., the Registrar in the Public Buildings, were especially appreciated.

The Public Buildings and Parliament House, with a spacious courtyard between them, are on the northern side of

Trafalgar Square, facing the bridge from which Bridgetown takes its name. In the Public Buildings are the Post-Office Department and the offices of the Secretary of State, the Registrar and Provost Marshal. In the Parliament Building are the Council Chamber and the Chamber in which the Representatives meet. Around the latter room are stained-glass windows, with portraits of all the English sovereigns, from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria, not omitting that of Oliver Cromwell. In the centre of the chamber is a marble bust of Sir W. H. Greaves, the late able Chief Justice, who was a colored man.

Researches in the Public Buildings, for several days after the finding of William Dury's will, proved very discouraging; but at the end of the third week, two important deeds were unexpectedly discovered. One, dated 19th of December, 1734, made by the widow, Elizabeth Dury, was in the form of a marriage settlement, in anticipation of a marriage about to be solemnized between her daughter, Mary Lewis, and Andrew Dury, her stepson. In connection with this deed was one given by William Morris, referring to the division of the estate of William Dury and the forthcoming marriage of his brother-in-law, Andrew, and his niece, Mary. The will of John Lewis (brother of Samuel Lewis), which was also found, plainly referred to the marriage. It was astonishing to find an extension of the Morris family, through the offspring of Andrew and Mary Lewis Dury. From other deeds which came to light, it became clear that the widow, Elizabeth Dury, was soon afterwards married to a third husband, Edward Harrison, about 1734-5, and in her will, dated 19th May, 1763, proved 18th March, 1768, she described herself as "Elizabeth Harrison of St. Michael's, widow," and in it she left bequests to several children of Andrew and Mary Dury.

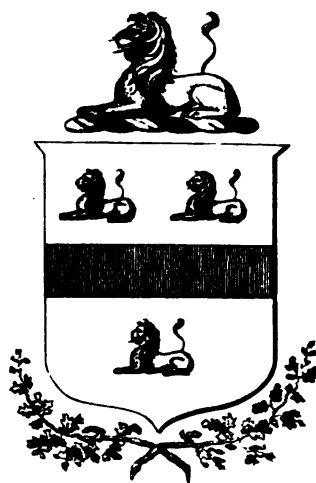
To the Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes, Esq., the writer feels especially indebted for being given the privilege of inspecting so

many ancient volumes, which had not been touched for many years, and also for being permitted to see all the old original wills now extant in the Registrar's office from 1647 to 1747. Among them was the original will of Israel Lewis, the father of Samuel Lewis, who married Elizabeth Morris. There were also the wills of William Dury, Sr. and Jr., of 1731 and 1732, respectively, and the will of Benjamin Collyns of Speightstown.

It was a relief from the great heat of Bridgetown to spend a Sunday at Bathsheba, which is a fishing village on the windward side of the Island. The trip is made by the railway, which runs between Bridgetown and St. Andrews. Bathsheba has two hotels, the "Beach Mount" and the "Atlantis." There is but a very small population there, consisting principally of fishermen of a rather rough and uncouth type. This part of the Island might be made very attractive, if a good sanitarium were erected there, as the district has many charms, the principal being its salubrious and invigorating atmosphere. It is eminently suitable for invalids and such as need a pure, cool and bracing climate; indeed, Barbados ought to be better known as a health resort and a refuge in the winter months for such as are suffering from pulmonary complaints.

During one of the writer's later visits to Speightstown, he was shown a large gilded silver tankard, which had been presented to Colonel Richard Morris in 1838. Upon it a Morris coat of arms was beautifully engraved. Arms: Ar. a fesse between three lions couchant gu. The tankard had two handles, and engraved upon it was the following inscription:—

Presented by the Officers
of
the 10th Regt. of St. Andrews Militia of the
Island of Barbados,
to Colonel Richard Morris in
Testimony of their high respect for his efficient, gentlemanly
and urbane conduct as their Commander, coupled
with the strongest affection and regard
for his worth as their friend.
4th April, 1838.



MORRIS

THIS COAT OF ARMS IS ENGRAVED UPON A SILVER-GILT TANKARD, WHICH WAS PRESENTED
TO COLONEL RICHARD MORRIS BY THE OFFICERS OF THE 10TH REGIMENT OF
ST. ANDREW'S MILITIA OF THE ISLAND OF BARBADOS, 4TH APRIL, 1838

From Speightstown, a visit was paid to All Saints' Chapel on the main road leading eastward to St. Andrew's Parish. This chapel is said to be the oldest ecclesiastical edifice in the Island and measures 60 x 30 feet. Although it has suffered damage, it has never been entirely destroyed during any hurricane. It has, however, undergone extensive repair, and although in former times some of the old tombstones were used for repairing purposes, it is gratifying to witness the jealous care which is exercised by the present vicar, the Rev. H. E. Olton, in preserving every decipherable inscription which is unearthed in the churchyard. Several of the inscriptions on the tombstones indicate the antiquity of the churchyard.

ALL SAINTS, ST. PETER'S PARISH,
BARBADOS.

Among the monumental inscriptions in All Saints' Chapel and its churchyard, in St. Peter's Parish, Barbados, are the following:—

Here lyeth interred ye body of ye Honble Wm. Sandiford Esq., one of ye judges of this Island, born in Bristol, dyed ye 30th Decr. 1668, aged 80 years.

Also Capt. Henry Sandiford his Son aged 33 years dyed ye 7th of Sept. 1685.

Also Eliz. Sandiford his widdow, aged 82 years dyed ye 29th of March, 1701.

Here lyeth ye Body of Philip Ginkins deceased in ye year of our Lord 1663, ye 9th of Julie.

Here lyeth Interred ye Body of Capt. Abell Gay who departed this life ye 14th day of June 1700 in ye 65th year of his age.

In a circle surmounting the following inscription is an hour-glass above a skull with a laurel wreath upon it:—

Here lyeth Interr'd ye Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Forster who departed this life ye 18th day of January 1717 in ye 62nd year of her age.

52 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

She was Twice Married, her first Husband was Coll: William Sandiford Esq., and her last Captn. Jno. Forster Esq.

Here lyeth ye Body of Mr. William Morrison who departed this life ye 18th of October 1672 aged 60 years.

Also here lyeth ye body of Elizabeth Norveil. She deceased ye 30th day of November Anno Do. 1684 aged 14 years.

A more modern and imposing tomb within the church has inscribed upon it:—

Sir Thomas Graham Briggs Bart, only son of Joseph Lyder and his wife Elizabeth Briggs, who was born on Sept. 30th, 1833, and went to his rest Oct. 11th, 1887.

“Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.”—ECCLES. ix. 19.

A tablet has inscribed upon it:—

Erected by their son in Memory of Joseph Lyder Briggs.

Near to the organ is a mural tablet with this inscription:—

“To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Augustus Briggs

Born May 7th 1813;

Died May 17th 1882.

For some time Speaker of the House of Assembly; afterward

President of the Legislative Council of this Island.

The Organ Chamber of this Church has been erected by his children.

A life honorable and unselfish.”

Near to the chapel is a schoolhouse where a large number of negro children receive instruction from an intelligent colored schoolmaster. The walls of the school are covered with attractive pictures and maps.

Under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Olton, a visit was paid to St. Lucy, and after partaking of the hospitality of the Rector, the Rev. H. Hutson, and his wife, a visit was made to St. Lucy's church, but on inspecting the registers it was found that there was none of an earlier date than 1744.



A DURY-MORRIS HOUSE IN SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS

REAR VIEW



**TWO DURY-MORRIS HOUSES, CONNECTED BY A VERANDAH,
IN SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS**

The entries in the registers are arranged as "increase," "marriage," and "decrease," but as no traces of the Morris family were found, the writer returned to Speightstown.

An investigation of the deeds had revealed a great deal in reference to the possessions of Andrew Dury, and several of the conveyances made by him at various times, and especially those made on the eve of his departure with his family from the Island in 1763, showed that he was possessed of a considerable estate, part of which he inherited from his father.

It will suffice here to mention some of the properties which were identified by the writer, from actual measurement, of several houses in the main street of Speightstown, which procedure greatly interested and amused the dusky inhabitants of the place. This operation was accompanied by the photographing of all the houses upon either side of the street.

In the heart of the town is the Alexandra School, an important educational institution for girls, occupying a large house which, at one time, was the residence of William Dury, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth Dury (née Morris), and afterward became the home of his son, Andrew Dury. The Alexandra School also occupies the upper part of the adjoining house on the north, the lower part of it being rented to the Speightstown Club, which uses it as a Billiard Room. These houses, which are built of stone, with walls of considerable thickness, are more than 200 years old. Both have verandas, in part inclosed with wooden blinds, and the northern one has dormer windows in the roof, as a glance at our photographs will show. The wood-work of the houses is much dilapidated. Doubtless in the palmy days of Speightstown, these two houses ranked in importance with the finest residences in the town. William Morris,³ and his wife Sarah Dury, probably occupied the house now used by the "Club," and his sister Elizabeth, in her widowhood, and during the minority of Andrew Dury, occupied the adjoining one referred to.

There is a piece of land 44 x 71 feet (now a courtyard) between two houses facing the Alexandra School, which corresponds with a lot referred to in the will of William Dury, Sr., and also in the deed from Andrew Dury to Robert Belgrove, dated 1st Sept., 1743. Whilst he was measuring this property the writer was accosted by a gentleman who proved to have been a recent purchaser of it.

The house occupied by Dr. Hooper at the time of William Dury's death (*vide* Will of William Dury, Sr.) is still standing in the main street, and the lower part is used as a dry-goods store. The boundaries of the two plantations sold by Andrew Dury to Stephen Welsh, 21 Aug., 1762, containing 89 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches, and 9 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches respectively, can still be traced on the outskirts of Speightstown, embracing the whole of its eastern border. Many of the houses in Speightstown have been permitted to sink into a dilapidated condition, but it may reasonably be supposed that it looks now very much as it did when the Morris, Lewis and Dury families resided there in the heyday of its prosperity. Bridgetown was, from early times, its powerful rival and competitor for trade, until about fifty years ago, when most of the merchants removed their offices to the capital on Carlisle Bay. Since that time Speightstown has fallen more and more into decay. Archers', Skinners', Challenor's, and Norville's jetties on the seafront are still in active use, and schooners discharge their cargo at these piers, whilst a fleet of fishing-boats may generally be seen in the roadstead; but no longer is Speightstown the "Port of Call" which it was in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The means of communication with Bridgetown are also very crude, slow and inconvenient. If an electric tramline or a motor-bus could be brought into service, there might be hope that the picturesque old town would revive some of its trade and increase its population of well-to-do persons. As the writer lay awake in the "night watches," in that



SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS

AS SEEN FROM THE BAY, 1906

old-time house of Mrs. Bonyun's, in the old-time town of Speight's, within a hundred yards of the shore, listening to the musical plashing of the sea upon the beach, which sounded like the soothing murmur of a lullaby, imagination pictured the time when, two centuries and more ago, some ancestors of the Morris family listened to the selfsame music of the waters, and gazed upon the same silvery orb and glistening stars that now shone upon the sleeping town, as well as upon their descendants in the far-off "City of Brotherly Love."

There was an indescribable charm about that seaside town in the Tropics, which probably had changed but little in its aspect from that of two centuries ago, when the inhabitants lived a simple life, and were happy and contented with their lot.

Towards the close of the writer's stay in Barbados he delivered an introduction to Dr. Frank Colin Bowen from one of his friends in Philadelphia. At the interview, the Doctor's mother-in-law, Mrs. Howell, was present, and before leaving, arrangements were made to visit the Misses Richards, two of the maiden aunts of the family. Whilst on the way to Unionville, their residence, a few days afterwards, Mrs. Howell remarked to the writer, that during his visit to Dr. Bowen she had been struck with his resemblance to her own father. The writer replied that he had been equally astonished to see in Mrs. Howell a striking resemblance to his own mother, and a little later, during a conversation with Miss Hannah Richards upon genealogical matters, Mrs. Howell happened to speak of her great-great-grandfather, "Jehu Caudle." An inquiry was at once made by the writer as to the spelling of the name "Caudle," and finding that it was identical with the maiden name of his own mother, he instituted an investigation, which led to the discovery of an elegant, large silver tankard with the arms and crest of the Caudle family, and the name of JEHU CAUDLE plainly

engraved upon it. The hall-marks indicate that it was made in 1770. By the courtesy of the owner, James Sanderson, Esq., who married a Miss Bend, a sister of Mrs. Howell (both lineal descendants of Jehu Caudle), a photograph of the tankard was secured and is here reproduced as a piece of plate which doubtless once belonged to one of the writer's maternal ancestors—a find which was as interesting as it was unexpected, in Barbados.

The population of Barbados is at the present time estimated to be about 220,000, of whom less than 20,000 are white persons. Many of the black men are seeking work on the Panama Canal, but before leaving they have to undergo a physical examination by the medical authorities in Barbados. There was a general complaint that the sugar-cane plantations were not nearly so profitable as in former times, and at the suggestion of Sir Daniel Morris the planters are extensively trying Sea Isle cotton, which promises to yield a far better return, as the soil is particularly well suited for its growth. Much might be said of the physical appearance of the Island and the picturesqueness of the negro population, etc., but space will not permit; yet the writer must not omit to refer to the pleasure afforded him when, at the close of the day, he sat upon the piazzas of the Marine Hotel at Hastings and gazed upon the glory of the tropical sky, bedecked with sparkling diamonds and the countless stars of the Milky Way. After the short twilight, in sublime splendor, the Southern Cross * and the myriads of stars shone forth in the heavenly vault, and the eye strove to penetrate the depths of that illimitable space,

“unfathomed and untrod,

Save by Even and Morn, and the angels of God.”

* The Southern Cross is composed of four stars, one of which is of the first and two are of the second magnitude. The largest of the four is the Pole star of the South. The two prominent stars in Centaurus point directly to it. The one farthest from the so-called cross (α Centauri) is held to be the fixed star nearest to the earth, but its distance is twenty thousand times farther than that of the sun, so that light takes three and one-half years to travel from it to our earth.



A SILVER TANKARD WHICH FORMERLY BELONGED TO JEHU CAUDLE
OF BARBADOS. MADE IN 1770

Until the day of his departure from Bridgetown, the writer continued his investigation of the records in the Public Buildings, and the final results will be recorded in this work under the several headings to which they belong. Before leaving Barbados, a visit was paid to Government House and Bishop's Court, to express grateful acknowledgments of the many favors enjoyed, directly and indirectly, through the influence of his Excellency, the Governor, and of his Lordship, the Bishop of Barbados.

On March 27th, the return journey to New York, on the S. S. "Parima," was commenced with a feeling that many dear friends, who had rendered valuable and generous assistance, were being left behind in Barbados.

On April 5th, 1906, the S. S. "Parima," after a delightful voyage, reached her dock in New York harbor.

The writer much regretted that no trace had been found of the connection of Anthony Morris, "Mariner," with the Island of Barbados in the middle of the seventeenth century, notwithstanding that a faithful and exhaustive inspection had been made of all accessible records in the Island. Very few records of the early Barbados "Friends" are in existence, most of them having been long ago destroyed by hurricane and fire.

SPEIGHTSTOWN CEMETERY.

The "Friends' Meeting" at Speightstown, or Heathcote's Bay, was formerly one of the most important in the Island of Barbados, and the Friends' Burying Ground was situated at the southern end of the town. A large number of the "Friends" must have been interred there, until the Society dwindled down to a very few members, and finally became extinct in Barbados. The last "Friend" to be buried at Speightstown was Dr. Benjamin Collynnns, in 1826; but from long-continued neglect the burying-ground was in a very forlorn condition, when an offer was made, in 1846, by

Mr. J. A. Hill, the "proprietor" of the Friends' Burying Ground, which resulted in the ownership of that and an additional piece of land of about the same size, being formally handed over, by deed, to the Rector of the Parish at that time, to be used thereafter as an Episcopal Cemetery.

By the courtesy of Lester Alleyne, Esq., the Parochial Treasurer, the writer was permitted to inspect the Minutes of the Vestry of St. Peter's Church which refer to this transaction. The following is a copy of the same, with the plot and report made by the Surveyor to the Vestry:—

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE VESTRY,
PARISH OF ST. PETER'S, BARBADOS.
16 FEBRUARY, 1846.

"Doctor Goding stated that he had been favored with an interview with Mr. James A. Hill, the Proprietor of the Quaker Meeting burying-ground, which is situated immediately on the southern extremity of Speightstown, and the result of that interview authorized him in making a Resolution appointing a Committee to consider the whole subject and report thereon."

The following is the Report of the Committee appointed, which report was acted upon:—

"The Committee appointed at the last meeting of this vestry to communicate with Mr. James A. Hill on the subject of the spot of land called the Quaker's Meeting Burying Ground, stated that they had been favored with a conference with Mr. Hill, who had in the most kind and benevolent manner given over to this Parish the said burying ground, containing one Rood and 27 Perches of land, to which he had added a further quantity of his adjoining land, to the extent of one Rood and 36 perches, making in the whole, Three Roods and 23 perches of land, as per Survey and Plot; and that he had unhesitatingly executed a Deed of Gift for the same in the name of the Revd. William Maynard Payne, the present Rector, to him and his successors in office, for the special purpose of an additional burying ground for the Church of St. Peter's Parish, with the understanding (as the only remuneration for the same) that a respectable



THE BURYING GROUND, SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS

THIS PICTURE REPRESENTS THE SITE OF THE OLD FRIENDS' BURYING GROUND



GRAVE OF DR. BENJAMIN COLLYNNS IN THE CEMETERY AT SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS

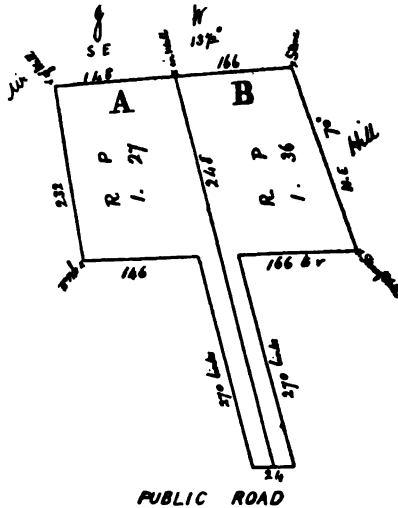
iron enclosure shall be, as soon as possible, placed around the grave of the late Benjamin Collynn, deceased (whose remains are deposited in the said Quaker Meeting ground), at the expense of the said Parish of Saint Peter's."

The Committee further reported that, "in compliance with the latter part of the Resolution passed by the Vestry on the 16 Feb. last past, a calculation has been made with a view of enclosing the additional piece of land given by Mr. Hill with Stone Wall (the original Quaker Meeting burying ground being already thus enclosed) and also to erect a small building within the enclosure to enable Clergymen to perform the necessary rites of the Church when any corpse was taken there for interment, and for the reception of the congregation that may attend the interment of deceased persons.

"The Committee consider £520 would cover the total expense.

"Certified March 25, 1846.

"Barbados. That part of the figure marked A represents a spot of land called the Burying Yard, situate in the Parish of St. Peter, with a road 12 feet wide leading from the public road up to said Burying Yard. The part marked B represents a spot of land adjoining, with a road 12 feet wide leading from the Public Road up to said spot of land. A with the Road contains One Rood and 27 perches. B with the Road contains One Rood and 36 perches, making together Three Roods and twenty-three Perches. These Premises were given by J. A. Hill, Esq., to the Parish of Saint Peter.



"Certified March 7, 1846.

"H. N. SPRINGER,
S. L. SURVEYOR."

60 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

Since the Episcopalians have had the care of the ground, the area has been greatly enlarged, until about three acres of land are now inclosed within the boundary walls, which are built of native white stone. The space is nearly oblong in shape, with an entrance and gateway at the end nearest the public road. The pathway indicated in the old plot leads to a neat mortuary chapel, which stands partially on the site of the old Friends' Burying Ground. Near to the chapel is the tomb of Dr. Benjamin Collynns, which has been inclosed by a neat iron railing. Upon the flat stone covering the tomb is the following inscription :—

Sacred to the Memory of
BENJAMIN COLLYNNS, M. D.,
Who departed this life April 26, 1826
Aged 68.

THIS TRIBUTE OF GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE IS PAID
BY HIS AFFECTIONATE WIFE.

Generous, cheerful and in friendship true
He calmly paid the debt to nature due.
Bless'd son of genius, whose capacious mind !
Open'd to Science, to no branch confined !
He deigned with skill'd botanic art to trace
The many plants that do our Island grace !
His country's boast for talents found so rare,
Who knew him best, will heave a sigh sincere !!

With the exception of the grave of Dr. Benjamin Collynns, there is none which can now be identified as that of a "Friend." However, some rather pretentious tombstones, such as that of Sir John Kelly, Bart., are being erected over the graves of persons buried there in recent times.

THE SANDFORD OR SANDIFORD FAMILY.

According to Burke's Landed Gentry "the ancient family of Sontford, Sonforde, or Sandford, came into England

with the Conqueror, and the name is on the Roll of Battle Abbey.

The pedigree begins with the soldier of the Conquest:—

THOMAS DE SANDFORD who obtained as a part of the spoliation the lands of Sandford in Shropshire. From him the tenth in descent was Nicholas Sandford, Lord of Sandford, whose youngest brother, Sir Richard Sandford, was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403. Nicholas m. Alice 3d daughter of William Boteler, 1st Lord Boteler of Wim, and had issue, I Richard, his heir; II Griffin; III Nicholas of Cavenhall in Salop, ancestor of the family of the Island of Rossall near Shrewsbury. He obtained in 1426 a grant of the Lee near Whitchurch to himself and his son Thomas.

The following are the Arms, Crest and Motto of this branch as given by Burke and other authorities:—

Arms: Per chevron sa. and erm. in chief two boars' heads coupéd close, or.

Crest: A boar's head coupéd close, or.

Motto: Nec temere nec timide.

Seat: The Isle near Shrewsbury.

In the course of time a branch of the family changed the spelling of the name to Sandiford, and in "A List of the names of the Inhabitants of Barbados, in the year 1638, who then possess'd more than ten Acres of land," are found the names of William Sandiford and Thomas Sandiford, and there is good reason for believing that they were brothers, as Thomas Sandiford, of St. Peter's, Gent, in his will, proved 25 Oct., 1666, appoints "loving brother William Sandyford, Esq.," one of the executors.

During a visit to All Saints' Chapel, in the parish of St. Peter's, Barbados, the writer found the following ancient

62 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

inscription to the memory of William Sandiford, who died about two years after his brother, Thomas Sandiford:—

Here lyeth interred ye body of ye

HONBLE. WM. SANDIFORD, Esq.,

one of ye Judges of this Island, born in
Bristoll, dyed ye 30th Decr. 1668
aged 80 years.

ALSO CAPT. HENRY SANDIFORD HIS SON

aged 33 years ; dyed ye 7th of Sept. 1685.

ALSO ELIZ: SANDIFORD HIS WIDOW

aged 82 years ; dyed ye 29th of March, 1701.

Thomas Sandiford had a wife Margaret, who survived him several years, and was married again to a person of the name of BALL. Her will as Margaret Ball of St. Peter's was proved 21st Sept., 1700.

Thomas and Margaret Sandiford had at least nine children, the eldest being Thomas Sandiford, whose will was proved 8 Aug., 1679. The subscribing witnesses to it were Joseph Morris, Will Forster, James Ball, and Richard Matthew. From a careful examination of various Sandiford wills, it appears highly probable that Capt. Charles Sandiford was the husband of Ann Sandiford, who left by her will, proved 30th March, 1721, a piece of plate (a "paten") to St. Peter's Church, which was discovered by the writer during his visit to Barbados. Lt. Coll. Richard Sandiford of St. Peters, son of the said Ann Sandiford, in his will proved 17th March, 1725/6, refers to "Friend Thomas Morris."

After a full consideration of all the circumstances, it may fairly be assumed that Ann Sandiford was originally Ann Morris, and from the manner in which the Morris arms are impaled with the Sandiford arms on the "paten," it is supposable that she had brothers living.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF
THOMAS SANDIFORD.

THOMAS SANDIFORD, of St. Peter's, All Saints in Barbados, Gent,—leaves to wife Margaret Sandiford the house he lives in with plantations and lands he is possessed of with all negros for life; to son Thomas Sandiford, 10,000 pounds of sugar at 21; to son William Sandiford, 10,000 pounds of sugar at 21; to son Charles Sandiford, 10,000 pounds of sugar at 21; to son John Sandiford, 10,000 pounds of sugar at 21; to son Henry Sandiford, 10,000 pounds of sugar at 21; to son Edmond Sandiford, 10,000 pounds of sugar at 21; to dau. Elizabeth Sandiford, 3,000 pounds of sugar at marriage or 21; to dau. Ann Sandiford, 3,000 pounds of sugar at marriage or 18; to dau. Dorothy Sandiford, 3,000 pounds of sugar at marriage or 18.

All his lands in St. Peter's—All Saints he leaves to his sons.

Executrix: Wife Margaret Sandiford. Overseers of this will brother William Sandiford, Esq., and Capt. Anthony Long, and brothers-in-law John Cox and William Dolin.

THOMAS SANDIFORD.

WITNESSES:

Gyles Hall,
Wm. Sandiford,
Anthony Long.

Signed 15 June, 1661; proved 25 Oct. 1666.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF
MARGARET BALL.

[This MARGARET BALL is undoubtedly the widow of Thomas Sandiford who died about Oct. 1666 (date w. p.) and by whom she had nine children referred to in his will, and afterwards md. — Ball.]

MARGARET BALL, of St. Peter's—All Saints, leaves to James Ball, and Walter Ball, sons, and her daughter Dorothy

64 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

Ball so much of the annuity as shall be due at decease of her, said Margaret Ball, from her son Charles Sandiford, and her daughter-in-law Frances Sandiford as executrix to her late husband Edmond Sandiford. She then proceeds to say:—

Whereas I have £100 sealed up in a bag in the house, it is my will and request that £10 thereof be laid out in a piece of plate for the service of the Church and the remaining £90 be laid out for my funeral expenses, whereof if any be left or spared, the remaining part of it be given to the Poor of the Parish, or else be added to the before-mentioned £10 to be laid out in plate at the discretion of my executors for the use of the Church.

MARGARET BALL.

WITNESSES :

John Ifell,
Philip Jones,
Peter Deane,
Peter Racker.

Signed 12 Nov., 1695; proved 21 Sept. 1700.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF
THOMAS SANDIFORD.

THOMAS SANDIFORD of Parish of St. Peter's, Barbados, Gent, leaves to wife Ruth Sandiford half part of Estate real and personal for life in lieu of dower rights; to brother Capt. William Sandiford, Lieut. Charles Sandiford and Ensign John Sandiford, the other half of his estate, and after wife's decease they are also to have her moiety; to brother Edward Sandiford, 5000 pounds of sugar; and to daughter-in-law Kathrine Nory 30,000 pounds of sugar.

The residue of Estate he leaves to the following, who are appointed Executrix and Executors, viz:— Wife Ruth

Sandiford, Capt. Wm. Sandiford, Lt. Charles Sandiford,
and Ensign John Sandiford.

WITNESSES :

THOMAS SANDIFORD.

Will Fforster	Joseph Morris
James Ball	Richard Matthew

Signed 2 Nov. 1678 ; proved 8 Aug. 1679.

In a codicil he leaves all household stuff and utensils to
wife Ruth.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF ANN SANDIFORD,
BARBADOS.

ANN SANDIFORD of St. Peter's, Barbados, widow,
leaves to son Richard Sandiford, Esq., a slave ; to dau. Mar-
garet Phillips, wife of Mr. James Phillips, a negress.

"I give and bequeath a piece of plate of the value of
Tenn pounds current money for the use of the Parish
Church of St. Peter's."

Residue of Estate she leaves to son Richard Sandiford
and grandson Thomas Sandiford—to be equally divided
between them ; to grandson Charles Sandiford she gives the
rents, issues and profits of that part or moiety of the Estate
which shall happen to said Thomas Sandiford during his
minority, until said Thomas Sandiford attain the age of 21.

Executors: Mr. Richard Sandiford, Hon. Alexander
Walker, and Alexander Anderson, Esq., the said James
Phillips and said Charles Sandiford.

WITNESSES :

ANN SANDIFORD.

Alexander Ross
James Burte
Sarah Hill

Signed 14 April, 1718.

Codicil: leaves to son Richard Sandiford, Esq., £100
additional ; to dau. Ann Anderson wife of Alexander

66 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

Anderson £100; to dau. Elizabeth Jeeves, the wife of William Jeeves £100; to dau. Margaret Phillips, wife of James Phillips £100; to granddaughter Katharine Sandiford £100; to granddau. Ann Sandiford £100.

Alexander Walker, Esq., and son Richard Sandiford are appointed guardians to said granddaughter Katharine Sandiford, and Ann Sandiford, and grandson Thomas Sandiford till they arrive at 21 years of age respectively.

Signed 30 Sept. 1720; proved 30 March, 1721.

Witnesses to codicil: Alexander Ross, Wm. Paterson, Alex. Anderson.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF
COL. RICHARD SANDIFORD.

[This testator is styled Hon. Coll. Richard Sandiford, Esq.]

RICHARD SANDIFORD, parish of St. Peter's, Barbados, leaves to daughter Margaret Sandiford £800 and a negro; to daughter Elizabeth Sandiford £800 and a negro; to daughter Ann Sandiford £800 and a negro at 21; to daughter Mary Sandiford £800 and a negro; to wife Elizabeth Sandiford the profits of Estate till son Charles Sandiford attains 21; to wife Elizabeth the use of Mansion House she now lives in if she remain a widow; if she marry again, she is to have an annuity of £150. To son Charles Sandiford he leaves real estate and residue.

Executrix and Guardian to all daughters and son who are described as minors, wife Elizabeth, but if she marry again, then he appoints his friend Thomas Morris, his two brothers-in-law William Jeeves and James Phillips, and nephew Charles Sandiford.

WITNESSES:

RICHARD SANDIFORD.

Alexander Walker, Junr.
Collier Campbell
Wm. Gibbons.

Signed 16 Jan. 1725; proved 17 March, 1725/6.

A VISIT TO WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS, DORSET, ENGLAND, 1907.

IN the course of a long-continued investigation of the early history of the Morris family, it became apparent to the writer that important information might be obtained in the town of Weymouth in Dorset, England, and a personal visit to the town was consequently undertaken. The Rev. Charles Askwith, the present Rector of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, heartily co-operated in the search of the Parish Registers of St. Mary's, Melcombe Regis, and also the earlier Registers of Radipole church, which is situated nearly two miles to the north of Weymouth.

The church of Radipole was anciently the mother church of Melcombe Regis, but was made a Chapel of Ease to it in 1605. It is an ancient small fabric, dedicated to St. Mary, and has one bell. The church consists of a chancel, nave, north and south transepts, south porch, and an open turret for three bells over the west gable of the nave, in the centre of which gable is a massive buttress, and there are angle buttresses on either side. The main portion of the church is in the decorated style and was probably built during the early part of the fourteenth century on the site of a previous edifice.

The oldest register-book contains births, marriages and burials from 1560 to 1641. In this register the inhabitants of Melcombe Regis are entered, as well as those of Radipole, until the 14th of September, 1606, when Melcombe church was consecrated to be the Parish church. The burials, up to the last-named period, were at Radipole—there being no burial-ground attached to Melcombe Chapel. From the 14th of September, 1606, the baptisms, marriages and burials performed in Melcombe Regis were registered in a book

68 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

which contains baptisms, marriages, and burials, from 1606 to 1653. A thorough search of these registers yielded very valuable and interesting results, especially in the discovery of the record of the baptism, on the 17th of May, 1629, of Elizabeth Senior, who afterwards married Anthony Morris (Mariner).

It was also discovered that she was the daughter of a John Senior, who, on 26th Sept., 1626, married Thomasine Small, daughter of John Small, Attorney and Town Solicitor of Weymouth and Melcome Regis.

Many other facts connected with John Senior and his family were obtained through the kind courtesy of William Bowles Barrett, Esq., a prominent solicitor, and the well-known Weymouth Antiquary, who endeavored, in every way, to promote the object of the writer's visit to the town.

It appears that John Senior became a Freeman of Weymouth in 1628, and we find the following entry and reference to it in the Records of the Corporation:—

6th Oct. 1628. "John Senior, son-in-law unto John Small, Town Clerke of the towne paid £5 for his admission as freeman which was given to Small in respect of his long service done unto this Towne."

From this, and other entries, we gain some idea of John Small's length of service and the high esteem in which he was held.

The records state that in 1597 large sums were paid to John Small, Town Clerk, in connection with obtaining from Queen Elizabeth (40 Eliz.) the charter for uniting the two towns.

1600. "Paid to John Small when he went to London, the first time, about the common=£2.0.0."

1603/4. "Mr. Small's charges for riding to London about the new charter." (finally confirmed 14 James i.=1616) £7.17.0.



RADIPOLE CHURCH, DORSET

1606. "Conveyance of a house in St. Mary's Street prepared by John Small, Attorney and Town Clerk."

1606. Nov. 15. "Paid Mr. Small for making four bonds for the Market Bridge Groats and Blank at 12d ea = 4 shillings."

1607/8. In the account of Mr. John Cockett, he charges

"For Mr. Small's horse hire to London 0-10-8.

For his Expenses to London £2-18-0."

1610/11. Mr. John Bond, Mayor, charges

"Paid John Small for making a lease of the Petty Customs, and four bonds, 14 s 0 d."

1611, Dec. 17. "Mr. Small—his year's wages £10.0.0."

John Small's name occurs as a witness to a deed as late as 1625.

John Small died Dec. 17th, 1630, and we find recorded in the Corporation Records that, on Dec. 30, 1630, "An Annuity of £5.0.0 was ordered to be paid to the widow of John Small the late Town Clerk, as long as she lives in the Town." From the same record we learn that John Small was succeeded by Francis Gape as Town Clerk, but he was removed for neglect of duty in 1642. In 1643 Mr. Gape was re-appointed, but was again removed in 1644.

John Senior's wife, Thomasine Small, died 24th June, 1631, after having borne him four children, one of whom was Elizabeth.

On 3d Sept., 1631, John Senior married (2dly) Rebecca Allen, and by her had several more children, one of whom was Susannah, who was consequently a half-sister to Elizabeth Senior.

There is good reason to suppose that John Senior was a "Mercer," as the Arms of the Mercers' Company appear upon the obverse of a "farthing" token, which he issued with his name, viz: JOHN SENIOR, surrounding the Arms, and upon

the reverse are the letters I^S_R , which undoubtedly are the initials of John and Rebecca Senior.

In a "History of Antiquities of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis" by Dr. George Alfred Ellis, published in 1829, we find the following reference to Trade tokens:—

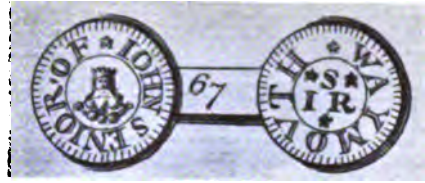
"It appears that from and during the time of Queen Elizabeth and Charles ii., tradesmen coined small money or tokens for the convenience of trade, and which at that time, were very much wanted as very few farthings were coined by authority, and those were very much deteriorated in value. Queen Elizabeth was very averse to this coining, but in 1594 permission was granted to the Mayor of Bristol to coin a token; this was afterwards followed by other towns. Weymouth fell in with the stream and several were coined; their figure was generally round, and the device as fancy dictated, and were composed of tin, copper, brass and lead; every community and tradesman was obliged to take them again; a sorting box divided into different compartments was usually kept; into a division was thrown those that were coined by one individual, which were returned to the party and exchanged for silver.

"In 1672, Charles ii having coined a sufficient quantity of half pence and farthings for the exigencies of the State, these Nummorum Famuli were represented as being an infringement of the King's prerogative. They are now (1829) exceedingly scarce, and are only to be found in the possession of individuals, who are very choice over the custody of them; they are about the size of a sixpence, though a few are a little larger, especially the town coins. They have generally on the obverse the arms of the craft or trade with their names, and on the reverse their own or their wife's initials, their residence and date."

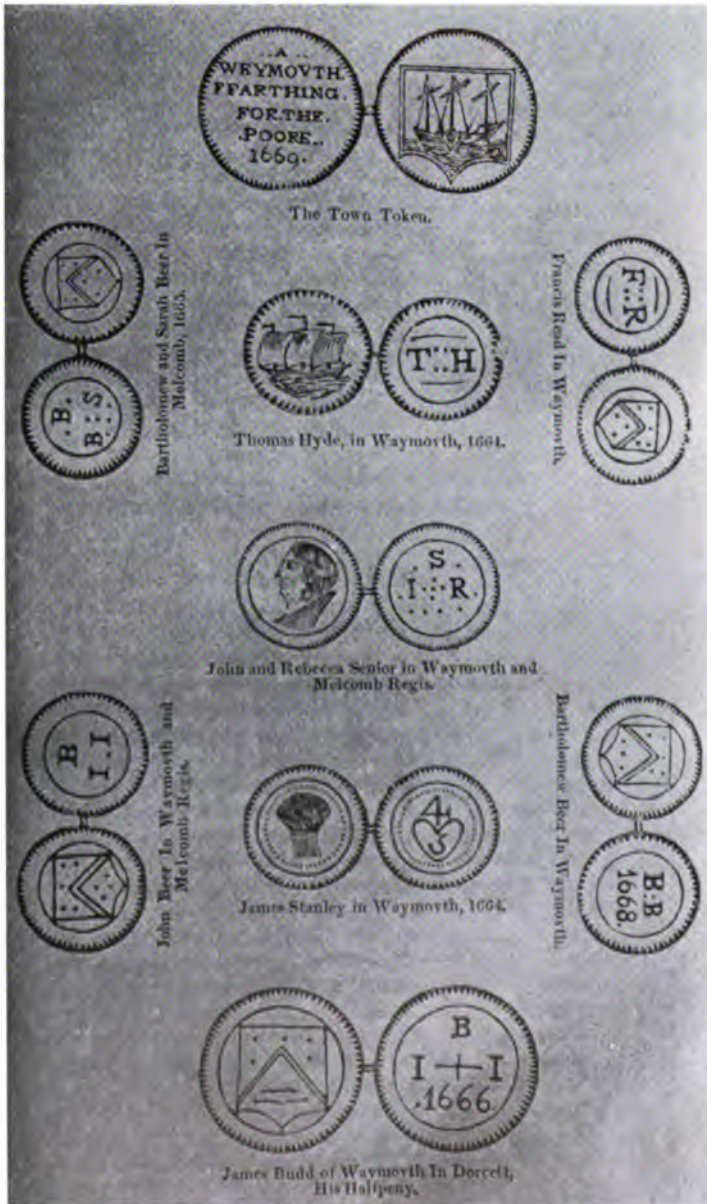
Of all the counties in England, Somerset is said to have struck the largest number of tradesmen's tokens, there being no less than fourteen cities and towns in it that coined them. Next to Somerset, in numbers, stands the County of Dorset, which coined in eight towns, to wit: the towns of Blandford, Dorchester, Lynne, Poole, Shaftesbury, Sherborn, Weymouth, and Winborne.



A TRADE TOKEN ISSUED BY
BARTHOLOMEW BEER, WEYMOUTH



ONE OF THE TRADE TOKENS ISSUED BY
JOHN SENIOR, WEYMOUTH



TRADESMEN'S TOKENS IN CIRCULATION IN WEYMOUTH, ENG.
COPIED FROM AN ENGRAVING IN ELLIS'S HISTORY OF WEYMOUTH

In the most recent work on "*Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century*," edited by George C. Williamson, is given a list of the tokens coined in Weymouth, to which is added the following note:—

"The great majority of the tokens (in Dorsetshire) it will be seen are dated at a period subsequent to the restoration of Charles II., and whether it can be considered as a sign of any want of attachment to the House of Stuart or not, it is a curious fact that not one of them bears the name of Charles, and only two the name of James—James Budd and James Studley, both of Weymouth."

TRADE TOKENS
COINED IN WEYMOUTH, DORSET, IN THE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

195. O. Bartholomew Beere—The Grocers' Arms.
R. In Weymouth, 1658—B. S. B. A farthing.
[Dr. Ellis in his *Antiquities of Weymouth* describes this token as that of "Bartholomew and Sarah Beer, in Melcomb 1665."]
196. Dr. Ellis gives a variety spelt "Beer" on the obverse, and dated 1668 on the reverse, with "B. B." in the centre.
197. O. John Beere—The Grocers' Arms.
R. In Weymouth—I. I. B. A farthing.
[Several of the Beere family were non-conformists, and there are descendants of them still residing at Weymouth.]
198. O. James Budd . of Weymouth—The Grocers' Arms.
R. In Dorsett . His . Half . Penny—I. I. B. 1666.
199. O. Thomas Hide—A Ship.
R. In Weymouth . 1664—T. H.
200. O. Ioh. Hodder—A rose.
R. In Weymouth—I. H. A farthing.
201. O. William Pooke—W. P.
R. In Weymouth—The Grocers' Arms. A farthing.
202. O. Francis Reed—The Grocers' Arms.
R. In Weymouth . 1669—His . Half . Penny.

72 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

- 204. O. John Senior of—The Mercers' Arms.
R. Weymouth—I. R. S. A farthing.
- 205. O. John Senior . 1663—A fleur-de-lys.
R. Of Weymouth—I. R. S. A farthing.
- 206. O. James Studley—A Wheatsheaf.
R. In Weymouth . 1664—A Merchant's Mark, composed
of an S inside a heart with a 4 above.
- 207. O. Thomas Tunstall—A Ship.
R. Of Weymouth—T. A. T.

From the statement of Dr. Ellis, quoted above, it is evident that the Weymouth "tokens" were scarce in 1829, and as time has gone on they have become more and more difficult to procure. All dealers applied to in London for "Senior" tokens have as yet failed to furnish the writer with a single specimen. It was, however, his good fortune, upon the eve of his departure from England, in 1907, to receive from his esteemed friend, Wm. Bowles Barrett, Esq., a highly prized "Senior" token, accompanied by the following letter:—

WEYMOUTH, 4 Sept., 1907.

Dear Dr. Moon:—I am glad to say that I have found in my collection of Dorset Tokens, one of "John Senior of Weymouth," which I enclose, and beg your acceptance. It is No. 67 in the Plates of Dorset Tokens, in Hutchins' Hist. Dorset (Vol. I.). It is one of the rarest of our Weymouth tokens. I only succeeded in obtaining a specimen, about three years ago, from a London dealer, and have none other.

With kindest regards,

Believe me yours sincerely,

WM. BOWLES BARRETT.

It will be seen from Mr. Williamson's list given above, that there are two Senior tokens known to numismatists at the present day: one having the name of John Senior and the Mercers' Arms on the obverse, and the initials I^S_R on the reverse; the other being similar, excepting that the

fleur-de-lis is substituted for the Mercers' arms. The precious specimen presented to the writer has the Mercers' arms upon it, and it is well represented in the plate of Dorset tokens in Hutchins' History. In the British Museum the writer found an excellent specimen of each, but failed to find any elsewhere.

John Senior seems, however, to have issued a *third* token, which is figured in a plate of Weymouth tokens in Dr. Ellis's work on Weymouth, published in 1829. We here reproduce the whole of the plate. It will be seen that the obverse of the John and Rebecca Senior token represents the head and bust of a fine lady with high collar, earrings, and gems in her hair. We cannot discover any other instance of three different tokens having been issued by the same person. That John Senior, a private citizen, should have issued three distinct kinds of coin "tokens" is not only a remarkable, but possibly an unique circumstance.

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis constitute one municipal borough, having the advantages of a seaport on the one side and a watering-place on the other. They are situated on the river Wey at its influx into the magnificent Bay of Weymouth in Dorsetshire, England.

Weymouth stands on the south and Melcombe Regis on the north bank of the river, which is crossed by a stone bridge. Weymouth has two slips and a harbor, is the fishing-town and seaport, and has a considerable trade, the principal export being Portland stone, obtained from the neighboring quarries in the Isle of Portland. Melcombe Regis is the watering-place, and has smooth, firm sand, a pier, and a fine esplanade extending for a considerable distance around the bay, which is not inappropriately termed the English Bay of Naples. The bay is without a rival on the south coast of England

by reason of its strikingly graceful formation. The dimensions are $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles from north to south and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west. Melcombe Regis has also baths, bazaars, concert-rooms and all the appliances for a well-frequented seaside resort.

When the Spanish Armada threatened the coast, Weymouth sent, in 1588, six ships to join Drake's Channel fleet. The six ships were named as follows: Golden Lion, 120 tons; Galleon, 100 tons; Sutton, 70 tons; Expedition, 70 tons; Heath Hen, 60 tons; Catherine, 60 tons—a very considerable aid to the National Navy. These six brought back a couple of Spanish prizes into Weymouth.

Like the west of England ports, Weymouth, during this period, did a large business with Newfoundland.

When the Civil War devastated England, Weymouth and Melcombe declared for the Parliament (September, 1642), but the town was garrisoned for the King in 1643 by Lord Carnarvon and Prince Maurice. Heavy fighting followed, and Cromwell's men captured Weymouth together with Sandsfort Castle in 1644. Poverty overtook the town, for commerce was shattered. The inhabitants petitioned Parliament in 1649 for a grant of £3000 to rebuild the church destroyed during the fighting, and which had cost £1500; to repair the bridge, which had originally cost £1200, but which was now half in ruins; and also to free the harbor from rubbish. Both the Roundhead and Royalist forces contended hotly for possession of the towns, and until quite recent years houses and buildings were still standing which bore traces of shots and bullet-holes. During the time of those contentions, John Senior and his young family were residents of the place, and in the Minute books of the Dorset Standing Committee we find the following entries:—

“26 March 1647. John Morrice.—Upon the petition of John Morrice, Dr. of Divinity, for a house in Melcombe

Regis it is ordered the sd. house be no longer detained from the petitioner by an order of this Committee."

"11 Nov. 1647. Dr. John Morrys. His house in Weymouth had been made a prison for three years and upwards by which he had lost £117-5-4. The Committee undertook to repay him that with interest at 8%." Sometimes the name is spelled Morys.

In the same Minutes we find the following:—

"21 Jan. 1646. John Beere, garrison of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. A petition for payment of arrears of pay containing list of arrears, etc., amongst them being

"Jno. Beere, Master of the Ordinance £178. 13. 6. It was agreed that it should be paid."

"A petition of John Beere of Broadwindon, Dorset, stating he had sent for the service of the State one horse worth £6 which was lost in service." Claim was recognized.

Amongst the men of note who have in olden times represented Weymouth in Parliament may be mentioned Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania, elected in 1655; Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, also sat for Weymouth in Parliament, as did the celebrated painter, Sir James Thornhill, in the reign of the second George. One of the artist's best pictures forms the Altar-piece of St. Mary's Church, Melcombe Regis. Sir James Thornhill was a native of the town, and married a daughter of Hogarth, the great painter. Weymouth and Melcombe Regis were two important seaports from a very early period until the seventeenth century. By the middle of the fourteenth century Weymouth had become a place of considerable importance and size, supplying no less than 20 ships and 264 men for the operations of the siege of Calais. Its prosperity did not escape the notice of the French, who, on several occasions about this period, attacked

it and inflicted much damage. Weymouth was the landing-place, in 1471, of Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI., with her son, Prince Edward, and a numerous retinue, to make the attempt to restore her husband to the throne.

Although to all intents and purposes Melcombe Regis and Weymouth had for a long period been one town, it was not until the time of Queen Elizabeth that the two were officially united. The Act of Consolidation was, however, not confirmed until 1616 (10 James I.). As we have already stated, Mr. John Small, Attorney and Town Clerk of Weymouth, was, for many years, officially engaged in securing from Queen Elizabeth the charter for uniting the two towns.

It was not until the close of the eighteenth century that Weymouth became known as a seaside resort, when the frequent visits of King George III. brought it into general repute and favor. At the present time the principal thoroughfares, besides the Esplanade, are St. Mary's Street and St. Thomas Street. St. Mary's church is situated in St. Mary's Street. It is a modern structure, erected upon the site of a chapel built during the latter part of the thirteenth century. This chapel was evidently allowed to fall into disuse, for, a little more than a century later, in a petition presented to the then bishop of the diocese, mention is made of the fact that there was no church in Melcombe.

Two centuries later a church was erected upon the site of the disused chapel. This church was pulled down in 1815 and the present commodious building, which will hold two thousand worshipers, was erected in its stead. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. On three sides it has galleries, which are supported by Doric columns. The Mayor and Corporation have two official seats, adorned with the arms of the borough. The organ was the gift of King George III., and the Altar-piece, the subject of which is "The Last Supper," that of Sir James Thornhill.

THE BUDD FAMILY.

James Budd of Weymouth built* the bridge across Weymouth Harbour, for which, in 1673, he was paid £100. He was a "Friend," and on July 9, 1665, he and ten others were convicted of being present at an unlawful conventicle, and was fined three shillings; he was a second time convicted for the same offence, and was committed to the town gaol for three months and one day.—Town Council Records.

From the Friends' Registers for Mid Somerset, we learn that "Thomas Budd of Ivelchester (Ilchester), and Susannah Senior of Weymouth, Dorset, were married 1667-9-1." Unquestionably this is the Thomas Budd who became a proprietary of West New Jersey, and settled for a time in Burlington, N. J. A glance at the full list of entries in the Parish Registers of Radipole, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (given in the Appendix) will show that this Susannah Senior was a half-sister to Elizabeth Senior, who married Anthony Morris, "Mariner," and was consequently aunt to Anthony Morris² (Emigrant), who arrived in Burlington, N. J., in 1682. These facts are sufficient to confirm the belief already expressed (Vol. I., p. 56) that a relationship existed between the Budd and Morris families before they left England. Indeed, it is safe to assume, that Thomas Budd and his wife Susannah held out inducements to their nephew, Anthony Morris,² to emigrate. This Thomas Budd was a son of Thomas Budd, senior, who was one of "The First Publishers of Truth" in Somersetshire. He is referred to in a recently published work as

"Thomas Budd, Sen., of Aish (Martock) who had been a Baptist teacher and dyed a Prisoner at Ilchester in 1670."

* Probably it was only a reparation.

(*Vide* "The First Publishers of Truth," edited by Norman Penney, London, 1907, page 228).

In the Friends' Register of Burials for Bristol and Somersetshire, we find this entry: *Thomas Budd, died 1670-4-22 of Martock, a prisoner 8 years, 4 months, 21 days. Mid. Div.*

It is highly probable that Thomas Budd, senior, was originally a clergyman of the Established Church, although there is no positive evidence of his having been Rector of Martock in Somersetshire. He may, however, have been the Thomas Budd who was Vicar of Montacute Church, which is in the same county, and only a few miles distant from Martock. As the living of Montacute was in the gift of the Rev. Mr. Prigge of Kingsbury Episcopi, which is also near to Martock, it is not impossible that he was the same Thomas Budd who, on April 1st, 1635, married Sarah Prigge, possibly the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Prigge.*

The Budds were among the first to embrace Quakerism in the Middle Division of Somersetshire, as we find the following entry in the Friends' Register of Marriages as early as 1659:—

"James Budd, Grocer of Martock, and Joane Beere (née Reeve) of Weymouth, Dorset, married 1659-6-11."

* Thomas Budd, Jr. (a son of Thomas Budd, Sr.), who married Susannah Senior in 1667, arrived at Burlington in West Jersey in 1678, and during his residence there he held many important offices. He was associated with Jennings on the Committee appointed in 1684 to confer with Edward Byllinge; and in 1685, during his stay in England, he gave to the world the interesting book entitled, "Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey." Thomas Budd's work "exhibits the possession of intelligence and public spirit to a remarkable degree. Some of his suggestions as to the education which should be given to the young in various pursuits, show him to have been an early advocate of what are now termed technical schools, and are deserving of consideration even at this late day." (Winsor's America, Vol. III., p. 450.)

Thomas Budd probably removed to Philadelphia after his return to New Jersey. He made another brief visit to England in 1689, but continued to consider Philadelphia as his residence until his death in 1698.

This may also be an indication of the intercourse of the Budds with the people of Weymouth, to which place James Budd may have gone, and where he issued his token in 1666. Another interesting proof of the acceptance of Quakerism by members of the Senior family is the marriage of *Hannah Seynior of Malcomb Regis to Edward Starr of Yeovil, 1669-1-29*, which is recorded in the Friends' Register of Hants and Dorset. This Hannah Seynior was a third daughter of the John Senior of Weymouth, of whom we have been speaking.

In connection with the Budds, it may be stated that in the Friends' Registers is the entry: *Susannah Budd of Butleigh married Edward Stade of Streat 1676-9-1*. There are still other interesting facts to be recorded in connection with the Weymouth tokens. It will be observed that on the plate from Dr. Ellis's book there are two "Beer" tokens: one has the legend of "Bartholomew and Sarah Beer," Melcomb 1665, and the other, "John Beer in Weymouth and Melcomb Regis" with the initials B_1 . In connection with the Bartholomew Beer token, it is interesting to find a note referring to him and his son in the Minutes of the Westminster Meeting of Friends, of which Anthony Morris² was a member. It is as follows:—

"Meeting of ye Monthly Meeting Westminster 7. 12 Mo. 1682.

"Agreed yt Edward Brooks and William Chamberlaine do see yt all things are clear concerning Thomas Beere, Grocer of ye Par. of Giles in ye ffields, son of Bartholomew Beere, Grocer, deceased of Waymouth in the County of Dorset who did declare his intention of taking Ann Beldon, daughter of Wm. Beldon, Mealman in ye Town of Barnett in ye county of Hartford to be his wife."

At a meeting held at the same place a few weeks earlier (on 8th Mo. 4th, 1682) we find that Anthony Morris and Mary his wife, of the Parish of Giles in the Field, announced their intention of transferring themselves and family into Burlington, in West Jersey (*vide* Vol. I., p. 38, of this work).

In the same Westminster Minutes we frequently find the names of William Beere and also of James Beere, who held the writings of the Meeting House of Westminster. We also find that William Budd, at the meeting at Savoy, 7th Mo. 1st, 1676 (Westminster Mtg.), proposed his intention of taking Ann Clapole of Osmanton in Dorsett to wife, and produced a certificate of her mother's consent.

A Minute of the Quarterly Meeting at Savoy 5th Mo. 5th, 1682, states that "Hugh Lamb proposed his intentions of transporting of his wife and himself into Pennsylvania in Amerykah and asked for a certificate. This was deferred to a meeting 6 Mo. 2d, 1682, as his wife had not then consented to go to Pennsylvanyal."

THE WESTMINSTER MEETING.

AS THE old Westminster Meeting House in Hemmings Row, which has been referred to in Vol. I. (page 37), was not erected until 1776, a brief account of the earlier meeting-places of the Westminster Meeting of Friends may be of interest to our readers.

The earliest meeting of Friends in Westminster was held at Worcester House in the Strand in the lodgings of one "Nicholas Bond who had a place at Court," but his official duties soon afterwards transferred him to Greenwich Palace.

About the year 1655, a meeting was established at Stephen Hart's, in New Palace Yard, which may be considered as a precursor of the present Westminster Meeting.

A few years later, the meeting was transferred to the house of a well-to-do woman named Elizabeth Trott, residing on the south side of Pall Mall. A constant attendant at this meeting was the celebrated Gilbert Latey. Upon the decease of Elizabeth Trott, in 1666, the Friends leased a house or houses, with a plot of garden-ground, situated in the Little Almonry, Westminster. The meeting-house was at first merely an adaptation of the original tenements which occupied the site of a long-perished ecclesiastical building connected with Westminster Abbey.

In this place the meeting continued for more than one hundred years.

In 1776 it became evident that a new meeting-house must be built. A suitable piece of ground was procured near the angle of Hemmings Row and St. Martin's Lane, and a new meeting-house was built thereon at a cost of £2864. This is the building which has been already referred to in Volume I., page 37; but it is evident that the Westminster Meeting,

as it existed at the time when Anthony Morris and Mary Jones were married in 1676, was situated in the Little Almonry.

There was also a third meeting-place, in the Strand, first established in the house of Wm. Woodcock, which existed almost without interruption for 120 years. It became known as the "Savoy Meeting," and the monthly meeting of Westminster was held alternately at the Savoy and Little Almonry during the greater part of the eighteenth century.

THE ROYAL PRECINCT OF THE SAVOY.

In 1245 Count Peter of Savoy went over to England with a crowd of adventurers in the train of his niece, Eleanor, Queen of Henry III. King Henry III. received him with every mark of respect, and indeed of family affection. To enable him to keep up greater state, Henry, in 1246, granted him lands "outside the walls of our city of London in a street called the Strand." Here he built himself a house, and henceforth the little plot of ground in smoky London takes its name from a sunny slope in far-off Italy. Upon the death of Count Peter, Queen Eleanor bought out the friars of Mountjoy, to whom Peter had left the property, and assigned her interest in the Savoy estate to her "most dear son," Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, "with the domos, gardinum, placeas et redditus cum pertinentis suis," so runs the grant, once the property of her "most dear Uncle," Peter, Count of Savoy. The names Savoy and Lancaster from that time are identified with the strip of land lying between the Thames and the "street called the Strand." Edmund fortified his new house with a wall of lime and stone by special license of the King. It was he who brought those red roses from Provence which became the badge of his descendants in the long Wars of the Roses years after he



THE PALACE OF THE SAVOY IN 1750

had been laid in his grave. Mr. Loftie in his book, "The Memorials of the Savoy," says :—

"The story of the roses which bloomed in the garden of the Savoy when Earl Edmund came home from the Crusade is wholly unknown, or else forgotten by Englishmen. Shakespeare has immortalized the white and red roses which bloomed in the Temple Gardens a hundred and fifty years after the time of Earl Edmund, but it is not presuming too much on historical probabilities to trace their origin on the banks of the Thames to that other garden a little higher up the stream, in which they were first planted when Edmund of Lancaster brought them home with his bride from the sunny pleasures of Provence.

"John of Gaunt next became the possessor of the Savoy property. He had it with his first wife, Blanche, daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, and being a rich man, he soon altered and improved the house as befitted the high state he kept up with a small army of retainers, cooks, gardeners and soldiers. The Savoy in Gaunt's time reached the zenith of its glory. It was the town house of the first man in the land. There was a constant stream of visitors, from princes and prelates, to knights and nobodies.

"Chaucer, Froissart and Wyclif were to be seen frequently in and out; indeed the first named lived there, and had a pension from Gaunt, who posed as a patron of the poet. No doubt Chaucer got his introduction to the Savoy through his spouse, who was maid in the service of the Duchess Constance, Gaunt's second wife. He was in intimate relation with him, and was possibly living entirely at his expense. It is much to the Duke's credit that he should have enabled Chaucer to live in comparative ease and comfort on £10 a year.

"In 1357 King John of France, the prisoner of the Black Prince, was brought to the Savoy Palace, which, at that time, was one of the first palaces in England. The Kentish rebels

burnt it down in 1381, and thus by the hands of a drunken mob, the first chapter of the story of the Savoy was closed.

“For one hundred and fifty years the house had been the residence of some of the first in the land, and had basked all the time in royal favor. On the destruction of the house the property reverted to the Crown. Upon the site of the ancient palace Henry VII. and Henry VIII. built a hospital for Destitute Persons with a corporation of chaplains, etc., which passed through serious vicissitudes, but managed to maintain a separate existence until dissolved for corruption and misappropriation in the reign of Queen Anne.”

The history of the connection of the Friends with this locality will be best given in the following extract:—

“About the middle of the seventeenth century the principal gate of the Savoy Hospital opened into the Strand nearly opposite to the present Burleigh Street. Over this gateway was a tower known as the Great Tower, and in 1660 we find the Master of the Savoy and his chaplains leasing the said Tower and the five adjacent houses to William Woodcock for forty years at £7 5s. per annum. In one of these houses W.W. had previously resided, and had there sheltered a meeting of Friends, and in this house the meeting would appear to have been held till 1669.

“In that year an extensive fire destroyed considerable property in this neighborhood, and amongst the rest the houses, &c. leased to W. Woodcock, and then in the possession of his widow, Jane Woodcock.

“There was at that time sitting in Clifford’s Inn a commission (of which the celebrated Judge Hale was the principal member), empowered to settle all disputes, &c. arising from the destruction of property by fire. Their special business was probably in connection with the Great Fire in 1666, but all other conflagrations taking place during the next few years seem also to have come under their cognisance. Before these judges Jane Woodcock laid her case, and obtained a decree empowering her to hold the property at the old rent for sixty years from Midsummer, 1671, on condition of at once rebuilding.



THE ROYAL CHAPEL IN THE SAVOY

INTERIOR

"Jane Woodcock now arranged with Friends to build a meeting-house on her property. In conjunction with one Martha Fisher they accordingly erected a building, spending £160 upon a large room to meet in, whilst the said Martha Fisher spent £330 upon the vaults underneath, and a set of apartments, &c. above. It was arranged that Friends should hold the building of Jane Woodcock at a peppercorn rent, and that Martha Fisher should hold her portion of the building from Friends on the same terms. Both Jane Woodcock and Martha Fisher devised to Friends absolutely their interest in the property at their respective deaths, till the expiry of the term decreed by the judges.

"Upon the Strand front of her property Jane Woodcock built four or five houses. It is probable that, as at White Hart Court in the City, a little Quaker colony was formed here. In one of these houses dwelt the worthy proprietor herself; another was let to Gilbert Latey, and, sheltered from the main thorough-fare by these dwelling-houses, stood the meeting-house." It is not at all improbable that Anthony Morris, described as "of the Strand" at the time of his marriage in 1676, was one of the members of the "Quaker colony" referred to.

"Under the east side of Gilbert Latey's dwelling was a passage four feet wide, leading to a stone staircase which terminated in a yard paved with stone. Here stood the meeting-house abutting southwards on Chapel Yard. The building consisted of one large room on the ground floor, under which were two brick vaults and a kitchen. The space above the meeting-room was partly covered by a lead flat, and partly by the three chambers, one garret, &c. occupied by Martha Fisher. Till the erection of the premises in Hemming's Row this meeting-house was the best in Westminster quarter. Its insurance value in 1704 was £400."*

The royal chapel, which was in such close proximity to the Savoy Friends' Meeting, is still in excellent preservation and divine services are regularly conducted in it.

It is all that remains of a famous palace and hospital once covering several acres and now reduced to a little chapel

* *Vide* "The London Friends' Meetings" by W. Beck & T. F. Ball, 1869, pages 245-246.

86 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

without aisles and a churchyard, about 60 feet square. A view of the interior of the chapel is here reproduced.

MINUTES OF THE WESTMINSTER MEETING.

By the courtesy of Charles Smith, Esq., Clerk of the Westminster Meeting, the writer was, in 1907, permitted to reperuse its minutes from the earliest period. They begin in 2d Mo., 1674.

On the 15th of 2d Mo., 1674, the following "friends engaged for payment quarterly" of five shillings, or two shillings and sixpence:—

GILBERT LAYTEY (LATEY)	WILLI CLARKE	ELLINORE EARLHAM
FRANCIS DONE	AME CULBY	ELIZABETH TEST
MATHIAS BOWMAN	KATHERINE PITT	ELIZABETH TERRILL
VALENTINE WILLIAMS	CONSTANCE WING	ELIZABETH DIXON
	BARBARA NORRIS	

In other lists of those "engaged for payment" at a somewhat later date, the following names appear:—

THOMAS HOGG	JOHN GROVENOR	THO. HILE.
CHAS. TAUNTON	CHRISTYAN JENNING	JOHN READ
ANN GRATZ	MARY SIMES	JOHN WILLIAM
WILL EYLES	JANE CINEWORTH	ROBERT CHAMPE
ANDREW CARTER	WILLI LANGWRIGHT	JAMES BEERE
WILL PINNOCK	JAMES BROWNE	THO. TEST.

Among those whose names also appear as members of the meeting (including the Savoy Meeting) in 1675 and 1676 are the following:—

MAUDLIN CARTER	PETTER SMITH	WILL BEERE
ABRAHAM FRYER	SAMUELL NORRIS	JOHN PYE
SIMON HARRIS	MARY SANKEY	THOMAS WILCOX,
ROBERT CHANCY	THOMAS LESHER	(gouldsmith)
EDWARD BROOKE	JENNIE WILKINSON	ALLIS RICHARDSON
THOMAS SCOTT	ANTHONY MORRIS	JOSIAH ELLIS
of Giles in the field	MARY JONES	JEREMIAH CLARKE
	TIMOTHY EMERSON	

At the Savoy Meeting 2d 6 Mo., 1676, the following were appointed to find out and report upon the condition of the poor:—

<i>For Westminster</i>	<i>For Picadilly</i>	<i>For Covent Garden</i>
JANE WOODROOFE	KATHERINE CLARKE	SARAH ELLIS
CONSTANCE WING	SUSAN EMERSON	JOANE APPLINE
ELIZABETH TEST		
<i>For Giles</i>	<i>For the Strand</i>	
ANN MORE	KATHERINE PITTS	
MAUDLIN CARTER	MARTHA PFISHER	
ELIZABETH WRIGHT	SARAH TAUNTON	

The following are referred to as "members of the meeting," from 1677 to 1682:—

JAMES PARTIGE	GARRETT TAYLOR	JAMES HAWKES
RUTH HODGES	JOHN LOCKWOOD	HUGH LAMB
WILLIAM BUDD	RICHARD HAWKINS	ROBERT HAWLEY
JOHN YEO	JOHN KELSALL	WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE
CHARLES ALLEBONE	HANNAH LEFTWICK	THOMAS BEERE
JOANE WATKIN	THOMAS GOULDSMITH	
JESU HOWELL	of ye Savoy	

Some of the names mentioned in the Westminster Meeting Minutes are to be found upon the certificate of the marriage of Anthony Morris² and Mary Jones, 1st Mo. 30th, 1676. (*Vide* Vol. I., p. 36). The most conspicuous of the signatures upon the certificate is that of Ellis Hooke, which appears in the centre of it.

Ellis Hooke was employed in London as a recording clerk to the Society of Friends. It was he who commenced the *Record of Sufferings* (mentioned to George Fox in a letter bearing date 1660, inserted in *Letters, etc., of Early Friends*, pages 86, 87) which were written out into large folio volumes, still preserved among the Society's records in London. These are continued down to the present day in forty or more of these large volumes. The clear and excellent writing of Ellis Hooke extends over a large portion of the first of

these bulky folios. To the narratives of sufferings and persecutions were added accounts of what were regarded as judgments on persecutors, which were, doubtless in that day, ordered to be recorded, under a sense of the fear of God, and in testimony unto His overruling power.

Ellis Hookes died in 1681. In the *London Register of Burials* he is described "of Horslydown in Southwark, scrivener;" and "died the 12th of the 9th month, 1681, of a consumption (having been clerk to Friends in London about twenty-four years) — he was buried in Checker Alley."

It may be that Ellis Hookes, in his capacity of "scrivener," was the engrosser of the certificate of Anthony Morris's marriage!

ANTHONY MORRIS² IN LONDON.

FROM investigations recently made, it is evident that soon after his marriage in 1676 and for the five following years, Anthony Morris² lived in White Hart Court in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, and that he lived for about one year in St. Giles in the fields.

Through the courtesy of the authorities at Westminster, the writer has been permitted to inspect the ancient Rate Books of the Parish of St. Clement Danes, and he finds that in the list of Ratepayers in the Parish for 1676 there is no entry of the name of Anthony Morris. It was in that year that Anthony Morris married Mary Jones at the Friends' Meeting House in the Savoy, and upon the marriage certificate he is described as then being "of the Strand."

In searching through the list of Ratepayers for 1676, the name of John Jones _{0.50} was found, he being a resident in Lock Alley in the Westminster Liberty. This John Jones may possibly be the one whose signature is on the marriage certificate of Anthony Morris.

In the list of Ratepayers from 1677 till 21st May, 1678, appear the following entries :—

1677, White Hart Court :—

JOHN FRANKLIN	WILLIAM GEARISH	WILLIAM PETTY
JOHN HOLSWORTH	GEORGE PARKER	WILLIAM FISHER
→ ANTHO MORRIS	MR. KABELL	JAMES DEARE
EDWARD MASON	JOHN SHOSEY	

1677, Lock Alley :—

→ JOHN JONES

90 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

In the list from 21st May, 1678, to 21st May, 1679, appear the following entries:—

1678, White Hart Court:—

→ ANTHONY MORRIS	0-4-0	JOHN SHEWSEY	0-1-0
JOHN HOLSWORTH	0-1-6	WILLIAM PETTY	0-8-0
EDWARD MASON	0-1-6	WILLIAM FFISHER	0-6-0
WILLIAM GERISH	0-2-0	JAMES DEERE	0-4-0
THOMAS KIBBLE			

In the list from 21st May, 1679-1680 appear the following entries:—

1679, White Hart Court, Westminster Liberty:—

MILLCENT MORLEY	0-4-0	THOMAS KIBBLE	
→ ANTHONY MORRIS	0-4-0	JOHN SHEWSEY	0-2-0
JOHN HOLSWORTH	0-2-0	WILLIAM PETTY	0-8-0
EDWARD MASON		WILLIAM FFISHER	0---0
WILLIAM GERISH			

In the same list we find under the heading of "Westminster Liberty," the entry:—

WILLIAM MORRIS 0-7-0

In the list of Ratepayers from 1680-1681 appear the following entries:—

White Hart Court, Westminster Liberty:—

→ ANTHONY MORRIS	0-4-0	THOMAS ROBINSON	0-1-0
JOHN HOLSWORTH		JOHN SHOOSEY	0-2-0
HENRY CLARKE	0-2-0	WILLIAM PETTY	
JOHN ARNOLD			

As "Anthony Morris" does not appear in the List of Ratepayers in St. Clement Danes for the next year, 1681-1682, it may be inferred that he had removed from that Parish before May 21st, 1681, and that he had by that time become a resident in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, wherein he remained for about a year until he emigrated to America in 1682 (*vide* Certificate of Removal, Vol. I., p. 38).

The following entries in the Friends' London and Middlesex records confirm this supposition:—

DEATHS:

MORRIS MARY died 1679-7-14 about 1 year old; Residence, Parish of Clement Danes, London; dau. of Antony and Mary Morris of Westminster Mo. Mg. Buried in Long Acre Burial Ground.

MORRIS ANTHONY died 1681-6-20 1¼ years old; Residence, Parish of Giles-in-the-Fields; died of teething; son of Antony Morris of Westminster Mo. Mg. Buried in Long Acre Burial Ground.

Unfortunately, no Rate Book of the Parish of St Giles-in-the-Fields is in existence, of an earlier date than 1720, so that it has been found impossible from that source to locate Anthony Morris's residence in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, which adjoined that of St. Clement Danes.

It was with considerable difficulty that the writer discovered the location of White Hart Court in the Parish of St. Clement Danes. Various authorities and maps at several geographical establishments and at the London County Council Chart-rooms were consulted without success, but it was eventually found upon an old map of the Parish in Stow's Survey of London and Westminster (Strype's Edition, 1720). From this map it was evident that White Hart Court and Lock Alley at that date were close to one another and opened into Butchers' Row, a few yards to the westward of Temple Bar. Several years ago all the properties on the northern side of the Strand for a considerable distance westward from Temple Bar were demolished to form the site of ground now occupied by the new Courts of Justice, and therefore White Hart Court, St. Clement Danes, passed out of existence and has ceased to appear for some time past on any maps of London. Upon the ancient map of the locality which is here reproduced, White Hart Court is represented

and is marked as No. 46. It was situated on the north side of Butchers' Row in the Strand, between Temple Bar and the turning into the Inn of St. Clements, the Inn immortalized by Shakespeare as the home of Master Shallow in his templar days.

White Hart Court was therefore in the Liberty of Westminster and in the vicinity of St. Clement's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Chancery Lane and the Inner and Middle Temple. May it not be possible that whilst living in the midst of these Inns of Court, which provided for the study and practice of the Law, Anthony Morris² acquired some legal knowledge which served him in good stead when he was called upon in after years to administer justice in the Law Courts of Philadelphia?

On Stow's map are seen the names of Holywell Street and Butchers' Row, both of which are now no more. Holywell Street has been removed in recent years to provide for the Aldwych improvement, but Butchers' Row was demolished before 1804, in pursuance of a suggestion by Alderman Pickett to widen the Strand at this part, and Pickett Street soon arose in its room. Thus a spacious area was formed in the Strand, with the Church of St. Clement Danes in the centre. Butchers' Row, before the days of its decline, had many interesting reminiscences. Here was the residence of the French Ambassador, in which the Duke of Sully was a resident for a single night, the first of his temporary abodes in London, whilst the Palace of Arundel was being prepared for him. Like most of those fine picturesque-looking mansions which characterized ancient London, the house consisted of small and low rooms, many of them on the same floor. The ceilings were traversed by large, rude beams, and a well staircase, lighted by a skylight from the top, extended from the ground to the roof. Roses, crowns, fleurs-de-lis, dragons, etc., formed the ornaments of its front. The house bore the date of 1581.

A Table
of References
to this Mapp.

1. Rose Tavern
2. Cross Key Alley
3. Doreaux Court
4. Palgrave head Court
5. Crown Court
6. Greyhound Court
7. Pissing Alley
8. Angel Court
9. Talbot Inn
10. Strand Bridge
11. Pissing Alley
12. Three Halbert Court
13. Swoy Alley
14. Townhous Court
15. Exchange Alley
16. Exeter Court
17. Helmet Court
18. Eagle and Child Court
19. Windsor Court
20. Denham yard
21. Wilens Court
22. George Yard
23. Bell Inn
24. Ogden's Court
25. Sallets Alley
26. Mich Alley
27. Michams Court

28. Feathers Court
29. Vinegar yard
30. Play house passage
31. Drum Alley
32. Kings head Alley
33. Rain Deer Alley
34. White Horse yard
35. Blue Bore Court
36. Sherborne Court
37. Pigmy Court
38. Horse Shoe Court
39. Plow Alley and stable
40. Besnell Court
41. Bonlock Court
42. Chaire Court
43. Swan Court
44. Star Court
45. Crown Court
46. White Hart Court
47. Lock Alley
48. Bar and Harrow Alley
49. Lamb Inn
50. Knights Alley
51. Bishops Court
52. Chuchter Reats
53. Three Grain Alley
54. Hole in Wall Alley
55. Wicobu Street
56. Luckanages Lane
57. Popes head Court
58. Sergeants Inn
59. S. Dunstons Church

60. Marygold Court
61. Grange Court



A MAP OF ST. CLEMENT

THE PARISH IN WHICH ANTHONY MORRIS

White Hart Court, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, should not be confounded with White Hart Court in the city of London, where, near the junction of Lombard and Gracechurch Streets, the Gracechurch Street Friends' Meeting House was built upon a plot of land formerly occupied by the White Hart Inn that had been cleared by the fire of 1666.

"Many leading firms, both in banking and commerce, originated in members of this Monthly Meeting: such as the Barclays, the Hoares, the Hanburys, Lloyds, Jansons, Alexanders, Dimsdales, Fowlers, Mastermans, Gurneys, Osgoods, among the bankers; Harman, Sanderson, Tindalls, Harris, Birkbecks, Woods, Bevans, Christy, Sturges, Sterrys, etc., etc., among merchants and traders. Dr. Fothergill and Dr. Lettsom, eminent in their profession, lived within its compass; also Joseph Gurney Bevan, founder of the well-known firm of Allen & Hanburys; Luke Howard, originator of the chemical works his descendants conduct at Stratford; William Allen, eminent in science, in philanthropy and religion; and Elizabeth Fry, were all, with many more prominent individuals, once members of Gracechurch Street Meeting."

"Dr. Fothergill, after passing by far the greater part of his very successful professional career in a house in White Hart Court (City), moved, when advanced in years, to within the compass of Westminster Monthly Meeting." (*Vide* "The London Friends' Meetings" by Beck & Ball, pages 150 and 259).

George Fox's funeral took place from Gracechurch Street Friends' Meeting House. Devoted to the last to the cause of his youth, George Fox, like a true soldier, died in harness, and the closing scenes of his eventful life occurred in White Hart Court.

It was on First-day morning, 1st Mo. 11th, 1690-1, that George Fox, in coming out of Gracechurch Street Meeting, felt, on encountering the cold winter air, a chill which, he

said, went to his heart. Feeling thus unwell, he passed into Henry Gouldney's house that adjoined the Meeting House, and lay down on a bed from which he was not again to rise. Gradually the bodily powers gave way, until on Third-day evening the spirit winged its flight.

During the three days which intervened between the decease and the interment, Friends were freely admitted to Henry Gouldney's house and felt comforted in witnessing for themselves the peaceful and heavenly expression that had settled on the countenance.

It is a curious coincidence that Anthony Morris should have occupied a house in White Hart Court outside of the city, and that his friend, Henry Gouldney, should have occupied a house in White Hart Court within the city. The friendship of these two men has been referred to in the first volume (page 34).

Whilst making his investigations in Barbados the writer discovered a Letter of Attorney from Ruth Gouldney to George Hows, a merchant in St. Michael's Parish, Barbados. It was signed on 1st of February, 1725, by Ruth Gouldney, who is described as "of the City of London, widow, formerly called Ruth Munday, widow, of the Parish of St. Botolph, Billingsgate in the City of London." Ruth Gouldney is mentioned as "wife of Henry Gouldney, Linendraper, deceased." George Hows was empowered by the Letter of Attorney to prosecute a claim against the executors of John Grove, deceased, connected with some land and a mansion-house in Barbados, which belonged to the estate of Henry Gouldney.

It appears from this document that Rebecca Grove, the widow of John Grove, had married Patrick Mein of St. Michael's Parish. It was also stated that Adam Gouldney was executor of the will of said Henry Gouldney. Witnesses to Letter of Attorney, Simon Clarke, John Summerscale. Recorded 18 May, 1726.

Philadelphia
 This is by the Kings Authority in the Propriets
 Name to require the Capt. & Jurors to appear
 at the next County Court to be hold at Philadelphia
 the third day of March next as well to answer
 the Complaint of Nathaniel Westland heres of
 fault not as they will answer the contrary
 at they will Given under my hand & Seal
 the Twentieth day of Feb: Anno Domini 1695
 John Morris
 Justice of the
 County of Philadelphia

A WRIT ISSUED BY JUDGE ANTHONY MORRIS, FEB. 20TH, 1695-6

THE ORIGINAL IS IN THE POSSESSION OF ROLAND S. MORRIS, ESQ.

[illegible][illegible]

Thos Lloyd: Dep^{ty} Gov: &c

Recorded in the Office of James A. Smith, Secretary, Patent Board at Philadelphia the 20th day of the third 11 month 1891. Edw. J. Smith, Clerk.

BEGINNING AND CONCLUDING PORTIONS OF THE CITY CHARTER OF 1691.

The writer also found a Power of Attorney which was given to Captain Edward Tyzack of London, Mariner, by "Mrs. Ruth Gouldney, widow of Henry Gouldney, late of Grace Church Street, London, Gentleman, deceased." It is dated 5th March, 1732, recorded 24th May, 1733, and empowers Captain Tyzack to receive moneys for her in Barbados, especially from the heirs, executors and administrators of George Hows, late of the Island of Barbados, Merchant, deceased. Witnesses—James Nisbett, Saml. Lawrence.

It appears from the London and Middlesex Friends' Records, that Henry Gouldney of Cheapside, London, Linendraper, son of Adam Gouldney of Chippenham, County of Wilts, was married to Elizabeth Forster at Bull and Mouth, 1681, 11-26.

Elizabeth Forster was of Whitechapel Court, Gracechurch Street, London, spinster, and daughter of Thomas Forster, late of Middlesex.

ANTHONY MORRIS² ("IMMIGRANT").

It has already been stated in Vol. I., p. 52, that in the charters granted to the city of Philadelphia in 1691 and 1701, the name of Anthony Morris appears as one of the Aldermen of Philadelphia. A facsimile is here presented of that portion of the Charter of 1691 which refers to his appointment as Alderman.

A reproduction of a photograph of a writ, signed and issued by Judge Anthony Morris on Feb. 20, 1695/6, will be of interest to his descendants.

The original writ was discovered by ex-Governor Samuel Pennypacker amongst some old documents in the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia. It was by him presented to Roland S. Morris, Esq., who is the present owner of the writ.

"MORRIS MANSION"
SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[*Vide* Vol. I., pages 123-6.]

DEBORAH MORRIS died on the third day of April, 1793, owning at the time of her death the old Morris Mansion House now numbered 118 South Front Street.

By her last Will and Testament, dated the 16th day of March, 1793, she devised the property as follows:—

“Item.—I devise to my niece Abigail Griffitts, and her son Samuel Powel Griffitts for and during the term of the natural life, of the said Abigail Griffitts, all that my late grand father's mansion house at the corner of Front Street and Morris' Alley to have and to hold the same for and during the term of her natural life, and from and after her decease, then I devise and bequeath the same to her son Samuel Powel Griffitts, for the term of ninety-nine years, if he shall so long live, subject to the payment of two hundred pounds, to his brother James Griffitts in three years after the death of his said mother, or if the said James Griffitts shall not then be living, then to his children if any equally to be divided between them, and from and after the decease of the said Samuel Powel Griffitts then to the issue of his body lawfully begotten, to be equally divided between them during the residue of the said term of ninety nine years, and after the expiration of the said term, or in case the said Samuel Powel Griffitts shall die leaving no issue, then I devise the same to Benjamin Wistar Morris, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, subject to the payment of an annuity of twenty-five pounds per annum payable thereout annually forever to Nicholas Waln, James Bringham, Thomas Fisher, Samuel Coates, Henry Drinker, Samuel Hopkins, Isaac Cathrall, Thomas Scattergood, Samuel Sansom, John Field, Joshua Cresson and John Drinker, their heirs and assigns, which annuity, I will and direct shall be applied to the relief and accommodation of the poor in the Almshouse in this City, under the care and direction of Friends: and for want of such male heir of the body of the said Benjamin Wistar Morris I devise the said mansion house and lot of ground to Caspar Wistar Morris, the brother of the said Benjamin Wistar Morris and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and

for want of such male heir of the body of the said Caspar Wistar Morris, lawfully begotten, I devise the said mansion house and lot of ground in like manner, to his brother Luke Morris and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such male heir, I devise the same to the said Nicholas Waln, James Bringham, Thomas Fisher, Samuel Coates, Henry Drinker, Samuel Hopkins, Isaac Cathrall, Thomas Scattergood, Samuel Sansom, John Field, Joshua Cresson and John Drinker their heirs and assigns for the purpose of rebuilding the said Almshouse and accommodating the poor thereof."

ABIGAIL GRIFFITTS died on November 17, 1797, leaving her son, Samuel Powel Griffitts, surviving her. The term of 99 years expired on November 17, 1896. At that time the descendants of Samuel Powel Griffitts were in possession of the property and receiving the income from it. These descendants were:

William Redwood Fisher, Mary G. Parker, Charles C. Lewis, Mary M. Hoppin, Lucy Alsop Thomas, Elizabeth Lewis Walker, William Fisher Lewis, Sarah R. Harris, Annie B. Fisher, Redwood Fisher, Mary M. Wharton, Annie M. Churchman, Helen W. Emlen, W. Moore Wharton, Richard H. Morgan, Florence M. DeMeil, F. M. Rotch, Anna M. Rotch, Thomas Waln, Morgan Draper, R. M. Frothingham, Mary G. Jackson, Mary G. Smith, Rebecca H. Smith, Robert W. Smith, William T. Smith, M. Lewis, Camilla Lewis, Eleanor B. Hand, Mary F. G. Lippincott, Henrietta B. G. Cox, Elizabeth Lewis Cookman, Elizabeth B. G. Herbert, W. F. Griffitts, Frances M. Lampe, D. Stuart Griffitts, Mary G. Wells, and Emily Wells.

Roland S. Morris, who was the oldest son of the oldest son in successive generations, of Benjamin Wistar Morris, claimed title to the property as being the well-recognized form of an estate tail devised to the oldest son, possession to which had been postponed for a period of 99 years. The question was whether settlements of this nature, which had been for centuries recognized in the English law, would be

recognized in Pennsylvania. As there were no definite decisions on this question, an amicable action was started by means of a Case Stated, there being no facts in dispute.

Judge Sulzberger, while deciding that the provisions of Deborah Morris' Will would give a valid title to the eldest son in successive generations of Benjamin Wistar Morris and, therefore, to Roland S. Morris, the present representative of the oldest branch of the family, decided that such settlements were not valid in Pennsylvania. In his opinion he said, among other things:—

“It may be stated as a proposition approximately true that the colonists carried with them the common law of England, but this must be qualified by the reservation that such parts of the common law as were not applicable to the local situation of the colonists were not received by them. No one would seriously contend that members of the society of Friends brought hither the wager of battle or the wager of law, and it has been decided that the common-law distinction with respect to rivers that are navigable and those which are not, is inapplicable in this State (*Carson vs. Blazer*, 2 Binn., 484): that the rule which renders seisin in the grantor necessary to the validity of a conveyance of land was never adopted here (*Stoever vs. Whitman*, 6 Binn., 420, per Tilghman, C. J.); that property in goods is not divested from the true owner by a sale in market overt (*Hosack vs. Weaver*, 1 Yeates, 478); and so, doubtless, there are many other instances.

“With respect to lands, the colonists promptly changed the conditions prevailing in England. In the laws agreed upon in England on May 5th, 1682, it was provided that deeds of land should be enrolled or registered, else to be void, and that the estates of capital offenders, as traitors and murderers, shall go one-third to the next of kin to the sufferer, and the remainder to the next of kin of the criminal. At the session of the Assembly on March 10th, 1683, the question of ‘avoiding long and tedious conveyances and the many contentions which may arise about the variety of estates,’ was dealt with (chapter LXXVIII., Duke of York's Laws Linn, page 131) by limiting terms of fifty years, and providing for a simple form of deed. At the same session primogeniture was abolished (chapters CIX. and CX., Linn.,

pages 141, 142), and provisions were made to apply the estates of descendants in payment of their debts, and to effectuate wills of land.

"The main conditions which favored intricate conveyancing in England were never allowed to exist in Pennsylvania. Primogeniture and forfeiture for treason being both abolished, no devices were necessary to provide for a man's children, and though estates tail might exist, the Act of 1750 provided for docking them by simple deed. Indeed, in Guthrie's Appeal (37 Pa., 19), Mr. Justice Strong said that common recoveries had always been in use in this State to bar estates tail." * * * * *

"It would seem unreasonable to believe that the settlers of Pennsylvania brought with them a device so purely artificial and aristocratic to hamper the progress of the new colony, and one whose purpose was to overcome conditions existing in England, but carefully excluded from Pennsylvania. We prefer to believe that by the legal provisions made at the outset of their career they intended to declare that such settlements were not to be countenanced, but that all estates must be freely alienable within a reasonable time. If we hold the contrary, then an estate in fee may be limited just as well upon a term of a thousand years created by a testator, and be free from the objection of remoteness, though the term itself be tied up by entail; but neither fine nor common recovery nor deed under the statute bars this estate tail in a term, and it would seem that the Act of 1855 equally refers only to estates tail proper and not to equitable, *quasi* estates tail of chattels. The silence of this Act on that subject would indicate at least that the legislative mind did not suspect the existence of such estates tail of chattels in this Commonwealth, and the absence of any case on the subject in our law reports is equally significant."

From this appeal a decision was taken to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the argument was there made by Richard C. Dale, Esq., representing Roland S. Morris, and by George Wharton Pepper, Esq., representing the descendants of Samuel Powel Griffiths. There being a difference of opinion among the judges of the Supreme Court, a re-argument was ordered before a full bench. Before this argument could be heard a settlement was effected between

all the parties in interest whereby the property was conveyed absolutely to Roland S. Morris, thereby carrying out the intent of Deborah Morris' Will, and certain accrued rentals from the property were paid to the descendants of Samuel Powel Griffiths. Since that time Roland S. Morris has been in possession of the property.

WILLIAM MORRIS³ AND HIS SISTER ELIZABETH MORRIS³ IN BARBADOS, W. I.

The following are abstracts of deeds, etc., executed by William Morris* (No. 10). The records were recently found in Barbados, and will doubtless be of interest to the members of the Morris family:—

DEED. Barbados.

William Morris, of Town of Speights sells to John Burke of Bridgetown for £250 one certain good sloop called the "*Beavours*" now riding at anchor in the Bay of Speights, with all and singular the mast, yards, boom, bowsprit, rigging, sails, cables, anchors, long boat and all other appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said sloop.

WITNESSES : WILLIAM MORRIS.

Edward Rash Thomas Palmer, Junr.

Executed 19 Dec. 1726; recorded 28 Jan. 1728/9.

LETTER OF ATTORNEY.

William Morris of Speightstown, Barbados, appoints John Lewis of St. Joseph's, planter, William Whitaker of Bridgetown, Merchant, and Henry Bishop of Speightstown, Merchant, to receive money for him and do all things as his Attorney.

W MORRIS

W. MORRIS.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

Edmd. Bourke. Richd. Nanfan.

Recorded 21 March, 1734.

DEED. Barbados.

WILLIAM MORRIS of Trenton, but now in Barbados, to Elizabeth Dury of St. Peter's, Barbados, widow, executrix of William Dury, deceased.

Whereas William Dury by will dated 8 Decr. 1730 bequeathed to his dau. Rebekah Dury £1100 with other bequests, but if said Rebekah Dury died before 18 the bequest was to be divided among his surviving children and grandchildren, excepting £200 part of the said £1100, which in such case he gave his wife Elizabeth Dury and her heirs, etc., and whereas on 2 August, 1730, said Rebekah departed this life, the sum of £900 (after the deduction of said £200) was to be divided in nine equal shares of which the said William Morris became entitled to five shares in right of his wife Sarah and four children named William, Sarah, Anthony and Mercy, there is justly due on four of the shares for principal and interest to 2nd day of August next the sum of £437.16.10., and the other entire share of £116.0.0. for principal and interest to 2nd day of August next ensuing.

William Morris acknowledges receipt of the £437.16.10. from Elizabeth Dury, and then gives, grants, bargains and sets over to said Elizabeth Dury the said same sum and makes her his attorney in the premises.

WM. MORRIS.

WITNESSES :

John Wilde,
John Lewes.

Signed 15 July, 1734.

BARBADOS. Received this 15th day of July, 1734, from Elizabeth Dury, Executrix of the Will and Testament of William Dury, deceased, the sum of £437.16.10. amount of money in full of the consideration within mentioned.

W. MORRIS.

Page 203. II. ELIZABETH MORRIS.⁸ Recent researches have added much to our knowledge of this lady's life in the Island of Barbados. She was married at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting 10 Mo. 13th, 1716, to Samuel Lewis, son of Israel Lewis, of the Island of Barbados, and took up her residence in the Island soon afterwards.

On the 7th day of August, 1717, Israel Lewis gave to his son, Samuel Lewis, his bond for the payment of £200, current money of the Island. Samuel Lewis departed with the bond, but whereas neither he nor the bond had re-appeared before 20th February, 1719, the date of the will of Israel Lewis, he was "supposed to be drowned or dead at sea, and the said bond with him."

Israel Lewis further states in his will that his "said son Samuel Lewis hath one daughter now living, named Mary Lewis, who is heir to all her father's estate." He therefore bequeaths to his said granddaughter £200 upon arriving at 21 years of age, and £15 per annum maintenance till then. It is probable that Elizabeth Morris,⁸ the mother, refrained from marrying again until after the death of her father-in-law, whose will was probated 18th April, 1726. She was, however, soon afterwards married to William Dury, Senior, of St. Peter's, Barbados, merchant, as his third wife. It will be remembered that her brother, William Morris,⁸ on the 14th of the 4th Mo., 1718, had married Sarah Dury, daughter of William and Sarah Dury of Speightstown, so that Elizabeth Morris, by her second marriage, became mother-in-law to her own brother.

William Dury, Senior, and his wife Elizabeth had one child, named Rebecca Dury, who is mentioned in the will of William Dury. She, however, died in early childhood. (*Vide* abstract of will of William Dury, Senior).

By his will, William Dury gives to his wife Elizabeth three negresses, £1000 current money of the Island, one-half of his household goods and plate, a horse, saddle and furniture

thereto belonging. She is also to have the use of the dwelling-house in which they were living, a storeyard and out-houses, until his son Andrew (a son by his second wife Alice Collynns) arrived at 21 years of age. At such time she was to vacate that house and have the house in which Dr. Joseph Hooper then lived. Provision was also made in the will for the infant daughter Rebecca Dury.

Elizabeth Dury was therefore left in the 5th Month, 1733, with only one child of her own—Mary Lewis, who at that time was about 15 or 16 years of age.

Andrew Dury, her stepson, probably lived at home and was brought up with his half-sister Mary Lewis, to whom he became engaged in marriage by the close of the year 1734. The writer discovered in Barbados the record of a deed in the form of a marriage settlement, in anticipation of the marriage of Andrew Dury, bearing date 19th Dec., 1734. By this deed Elizabeth Dury handed to him the sum of four hundred and thirty-seven pounds, sixteen shillings and ten pence, in anticipation of "a marriage intended by God's grace shortly to be had and solemnized between Andrew Dury and Mary Lewis, spinster, as a gift to her said daughter to make up her marriage portion." Shortly afterwards the marriage was solemnized, and, as Andrew Dury at this time qualified as executor of his father's will, it is presumable that he had reached the age of 21 years. Thomas Chalkley has recorded in his journal that he was present at this marriage.

From various records it is evident that Elizabeth Dury was married for the third time to Edward Harrison of St. Peter's parish, who was an intimate friend of the Lewis, Dury and Morris families, and also a prominent member of the Society of Friends. Edward Harrison was the son of Robert and Katherine Harrison and was an owner of considerable property. He must have married Elizabeth Dury before 1754, and must have died before the 19th of May,

1763, the date on which Elizabeth Harrison, his widow, signed her will. In her will she describes herself as "of St. Michael's Barbados, widow," leaves bequests to her grandchildren, and appoints Andrew Dury and grandson William Dury as her executors. Elizabeth Harrison made her will about the time that Andrew Dury, with his family and friends to the number of sixteen, left the Island for Bristol in Old England. He must, however, have returned to Barbados, as we find that on the 19th of March, 1768, he personally qualified as the executor of Elizabeth Harrison's estate.

(*Vide* abstract of the wills of Israel Lewis, Elizabeth Harrison, Robert Harrison, and Katherine Harrison).

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF
ELIZABETH HARRISON (NÉE MORRIS),
BARBADOS.

ELIZABETH HARRISON of St. Michael's, Barbados, widow, leaves to daughter Mary Dury, wife of Andrew Dury, £220; to granddaughter Elizabeth Dury £50, a bed, bolster and pillows, a set of damask curtains, coverlit, two new damask tablecloths, two new sideboard cloths, 8 new towels, 6 new napkins and a case with a dozen silver handled knives; to grandson William Dury £50 and a silver tankard; to granddaughter Alice Dury £50, a pair of holland sheets and pillow cases, 1 dozen silver teaspoons and a coffee waiter; to granddaughter Rebecca Dury £50, a feather bed, bolster and pillows, a pair of holland sheets and pillow cases and 8 new diaper napkins; to grandson Andrew Dury £50, and six large silver spoons; to granddaughter Hannah Dury £50, a pair of holland sheets, pillow cases, and 6 large silver spoons; to daughter Mary Dury the remainder of the linen to be divided among grandchildren

afore mentioned. To grandson William Dury she leaves the residue of estate.

Executors :—Son-in-law Andrew Dury and grandson William Dury.

ELIZA. HARRISON.

WITNESSES :

John Luke,
John Richardson,
Mary Luke.

Signed 19 May, 1763 ; proved 19 March, 1768.

This testatrix was originally Elizabeth Morris³ who married (1) Samuel Lewis, (2) William Dury, (3) Edward Harrison.

On 19th March, 1768, Letters of Administration were granted in Barbados to Andrew Dury, who personally affirmed truly to execute the will of Elizabeth Harrison.

Elizabeth Morris³ by her first husband, Samuel Lewis, had issue :—

45. MARY LEWIS, b. 1717 ; d. at Bath, England, 19th 9 Mo. 1763 ; m. 1734/5
Andrew Dury, b. about 1713.

ANDREW DURY was the son of William Dury, Senior, and his second wife Alice Collynns of Speightstown. Upon attaining his majority he married Mary Lewis, the daughter of his stepmother, Elizabeth Dury (No. 11). We have found record of the following transfer of properties which he made soon after assuming his duties as one of the executors of his father's will.

DEED tripartite—Barbados.

ANDREW DURY of St. Peter's, Merchant, one of the Executors of the Will of William Dury, his late father, deceased, of the first part ; William Marshall of same parish, planter, of the second part, and John Gibbons, of St. Michael's, Esq., of the third part.

106 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

On 25 May, 1720, John Gibbons confessed judgment unto said William Dury for £1000, besides costs, also on 31st July, 1727, the said John Gibbons confessed judgment for £1194. 19. 10. Now of the first judgment £1000 besides costs, and of the second £500 besides costs remain unpaid. On the 13th Sept. last past William Marshall, as highest bidder, bought at public outcry, with consent of Andrew Dury and John Gibbons, 31 head of cattle and 58 sheep for £276. This sum is to go towards payment of creditors of Gibbons, and William Marshall is made by Andrew Dury his attorney in the matter.

ANDREW DURY,
WILLIAM MARSHALL,
JNO. GIBBONS.

WITNESSES :

Jos. Callender, Benj. Jones.

Signed 2 Nov. 1737; recorded 6 Dec. 1743.

ANDREW DURY of St. Peter's, Barbados, Merchant, and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Lewis, spinster, for the consideration of £570, convey to Robert Belgrove that piece of land situate in Speights-Town, alias Little Bristol in Parish of St. Peter's, in a certain street called Broad St., together with the Mansion and Dwelling house thereon, with the storehouses, yards, shades, backsides, outhouses and other buildings on the said land, bounding South on the land and buildings now or late in the possession of William Maynard, Esq., the Honble Thomas Harrison, Esq., and Ruth Hagggett, widow, West on the Sea, North on the lands and buildings now or late of John Gibbons, Esq., and a piece of vacant land now or late in the possession of John Reynolds, and East on the said Street which lands and buildings were heretofore parcel of the lands and buildings of Katharine Barrett, widow, and afterwards of William Dury, Senr., and was by the said William Dury, Senr., bequeathed to

the said Andrew Dury by the last Will and Testament of said William Dury, Senr. in fee simple, which said land is more particularly described in and by a platt thereof under the hand of Edward Greaves, Surveyor, hereto annexed. The purchase includes all that other piece of land situate in said Town of Speights in said street called Broad St. opposite to the East part of the said dwelling house, containing 2837 square feet of land, being 44 feet broad at said Street, 30 feet broad at East end, and 71 feet in length, bounding on north on a store house and yard now or late in possession of John Lewis, and runs four feet in width in breadth under the whole length of the said John Lewis's shed storehouse, east and south on lands now or late in the possession of Lawrence Trent, Esq., and West on Broad Street with all edifices thereon.

ANDREW DURY,
MARY DURY.

WITNESSES:

Benjamin Belgrove,
John Holden.

Signed 1 Sept. 1743; recorded 1 Sept. 1743.

DEEDS of Release were given by the various devisees under the Will of William Dury, Executor, as follows:—

By Elizabeth Lewis of St. Peter's, Barbados, Widow—formerly Elizabeth Dury spinster, one of the daughters of William Dury, signed 13 Dec. 1750; recorded 11 Feb. 1750.

By Ralph Norton of Trenton, in Co. of Hunterdon, N. J., and his wife Mercy Norton, dau. of William and Sarah Morris, upon receiving the sum of £569.5.2 due them from a legacy of William Dury, it being a share of reversion from Rebecca Dury who died under age. The children of William and Sarah Morris, who were beneficiaries, are stated to be William, Anthony, Sarah, and Mercy. Release dated 23 Nov. 1754; recorded 20 May, 1755.

108 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

By William Morris Junior of Willingston in Prov. of Penna., son of William Morris of Trenton, Merchant. Release signed 25 July, 1755; recorded in Barbados 10 Sept. 1755.

By William Morris of Trenton, N. J. gives discharge to Andrew Dury on behalf of himself and as guardian of Israel Morris his son for payment of shares in residuary of Estate of Wm. Dury. Release signed 25 July 1755; recorded Barbados 10 Sept. 1755.

By Mary Dury of Trenton, N. J., spinster, one of the daughters of and a residuary devisee of William Dury, late of St. Peter's, Barbados, releases Andrew Dury as Executor of William Dury's will, her claims having been fully satisfied. It recites that Elizabeth Dury (widow) had already been married to Edward Harrison. Release dated 24 Oct. 1755; recorded Barbados 22 Dec. 1755.

In the earlier part of the eighteenth century the Society of Friends in Barbados seems to have begun to decline, and many of the members migrated to various countries; some went back to Old England, and some went to Pennsylvania and New England.

From the records, we presume that Andrew Dury in 1762 contemplated a removal, as we find the following deeds of conveyance of properties in the parish of St. Peter's where his family had resided for a century, and it is evident that at that time he possessed considerable property in Speightstown and its neighborhood.

DEED (much mutilated).

Andrew Dury of St. Peter's, planter, conveys to William Bruton of St. Peter's, planter, a parcel of land containing $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre, situate near Speightstown, bounds east on the road — of — the said Andrew Dury to the Bowling

Alley and sugar work lands of Prudence Phillips—north on the lands of the said — the broad road leading to Speightstown.

ANDREW DURY.

WITNESS :

Howard Hussey.

Dated 19 Aug. 1762.

DEED—Barbados.

ANDREW DURY of St. Peter's, Barbados, and Mary his wife, convey to Stephen Welch of the Town of Speight, Merchant, for the consideration of £8300 a sugar work plantation in the said parish, containing 89 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches, bounding on the lands of the Honble. Sir John Gibbons, Baronet, and John Caddle, on lands late of Henry Anderson, and Dr. Alexander Ross, deceased, on lands belonging to said parish of St. Peter, called the Free School, and of John Archer, and on lands late of Saml. Battally, Esq., deceased, with the windmill, dwelling house, boyling house, still house and all other houses. The purchase also includes another piece of land containing 19 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches in the same parish, bounding on parish land called the Free School, on lands of Thomas Williams, on the Broad Road, on lands of Wm. Bruton, Prudence Phillips, lands of late Henry Anderson and John Bycroft, deceased, on the Bowling Alley and lands of Thomas Maddox; also 50 negros, all utensils and 40 head of cattle.

ANDREW DURY.

WITNESSES :

Richard Denny

Robert Aysleford

Signed 21 Aug. 1762; recorded 21 Aug. 1762.

On the same date Andrew Dury and Mary his wife sell to Stephen Welsh 10 slaves for the sum of £450.

DEED—Barbados.

ANDREW DURY, of St. Peter's, Barbados, planter, conveys to Henry Thomas of St. Peter's, planter, for £180, a plantation containing 12 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches, situate in St. Peter's, bounded as follows: On the lands of Giles Hall, James Maycock, Jonathan Worrell, and the Honble Abraham Cumberbatch, Henry Anderson, deceased, and on the Broad Road.

ANDREW DURY.

WITNESSES:

Lawrence Rowe

Joseph Jemott

Signed 27 Oct. 1762; recorded 27 Oct. 1762.

It is probable that Andrew Dury and his wife left Barbados for Bristol in England about May, 1763, and it is certain that they had reached Bristol before the 7 Mo. 4th, 1763, when their certificate of removal from Barbados was presented and received by the Bristol Meeting of Friends. In a letter written 10th Month 10th, 1764, by John Luke of Bridgetown to John Fry in England, a reference is made to the decline of the Society of Friends in Barbados, and he laments the small attendance at the Bridgetown meeting, which was sometimes reduced to three or four, and seldom numbered more than twenty. That meeting was the largest in the Island, and no other meeting was constantly kept up. He remarks in his letter: "We have lately met with a great loss in Andrew Dury and a large family consisting of wife and children and relatives to the number of sixteen persons, leaving us to settle in England."

This party probably included Mary Dury, a sister of Andrew Dury, and Mary Lewis, a daughter of Andrew's sister, Elizabeth Lewis. We may presume that Elizabeth Harrison, his wife's mother, was too old to undertake the voyage, and she therefore remained in Barbados. Andrew

Dury must, however, have returned to Barbados before the 19th of March, 1768, upon which date he received Letters of Administration and personally affirmed truly to execute the will of Elizabeth Harrison.

The following extracts in reference to Andrew Dury are made from the Minutes of Bristol (England) Monthly Meeting, and the Meeting of its appointed Overseers:—

“Min: of Bristol Mo. Mg. held 4th of 7th month, 1763. A certificate from sundry Friends of Barbados directed to Friends of Bristol or elsewhere in England (but the date we suppose through haste forgot) on behalf of Andrew Dury and Mary his wife, was by him presented and read in this meeting, signifying they have constantly attended their religious meetings, conducted themselves prudently, and gained the affection and esteem of their neighbors and acquaintances. (Certificate returned to Andrew Dury).”

After this introduction, Andrew Dury appears to have settled down as a useful member of the Society. Entries are numerous in the minutes of various services rendered, and offices satisfactorily filled.

M.M. 1 Mo. 26, 1764. A minute records that Andrew Dury has been placed on an important committee consisting of twenty-seven men-Friends, called the General Committee, having the general oversight of the meeting.

M.M. 4 Mo. 9, 1764. A. D.'s name appears as a member of a committee to consider means of help to the deficiencies pointed out in the last answers to Quarterly Meeting queries.

M.M. 11 M. 18, 1765. 3rd min. “Our Friend Andrew Dury being about to take a voyage to America upon business hath by a Friend requested our Certificate of his life and conversation amongst us, directed to Friends of Barbados, Philadelphia or elsewhere in North America. William Dodshon and Shurmer Bath are desired to make

112 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

the necessary enquiries concerning him and prepare a certif: for the approbation of our next meeting."

M.M. 12 Mo. 2, 1765. Certif: presented and approved.

[Monthly Meetings at this date and for long after were held twice in the month].

M.M. 12 Mo. 1, 1766. "Andrew Dury having had no occasion to use the Certif: granted to him 12 Mo. 2, 1765, directed to Friends in Barbados, Philadelphia and elsewhere in N. A. returns the same by a Friend to this meeting."

Overseers Meeting. 12 Mo. 8, 1766. "The proceedings of Andrew Dury in order to marriage with Unity Chubb having been delayed to the disreputation of the parties concerned, this meeting desires Harford Lloyd, Joseph Grimes and William Fry to visit them and enquire into the case and advise them as they shall find necessary and report to our next meeting."

O. Mtg. 1 Mo. 5, 1767. "The friends appointed to visit Andrew Dury and Unity Chubb report they have had several opportunities with them, and it appears the said A. D. doth not intend to fulfil his engagement with the said Unity Chubb, and she appears to be unwilling to give him up, accordingly the said friends proposed to them to leave the matter to the arbitration of two or three Friends, to be chosen by each party, with which said Andrew Dury hath not as yet complied, but desires more time to consider it. This meeting concurs in the proposal and desires the Friends before appointed to continue their care herein and report at next meeting."

O. Mtg. 2nd Mo. 2, 1767. "The Friends appointed in the affair of Andrew Dury report they have several times visited him and at length he agrees to submit the matter to an arbitration."

O.M. 3 Mo. 2, 1767. "James Gough reports that the affair of Andrew Dury and Unity Chubb is settled, they having mutually and fully discharged each other."

M.M. 12 Month 15, 1777. Andrew Dury is, with other Friends, made an Overseer.

M.M. 7th Month 13, 1778. "An application having been made by the Elders, in consequence of their number being lessened by the decease of one and illness of another, Andrew Dury and Robert Lawson are appointed to this office."

The recorded attendance at the Meetings of Overseers during the years 1777 and 1778 bear ample evidence of the zeal of Andrew Dury; he seldom missed a meeting, and was apparently a most useful member of the meeting.

That he was a diligent attender of the meetings for discipline the records attest; he was present at Monthly Meetings of the 12th and 24th of 5th Month, 1784, and accepted an appointment as Elder, these being the last recorded attendances before his death, which took place six months afterwards.

Upon his appointment as Elder, he seems to have dropped his attendance at the Overseers' Meetings.

The records show an attendance at an Elders' Meeting as late as 9th of 11th Mo. 1784.

At one time the Society of Friends in Barbados was in a most flourishing condition. There were meeting-houses at Bridgetown, Speightstown, the Spring, the Thicketts, Pumpkin Hill, and Heathcote's Bay, and the Society owned a considerable amount of property in the Island; but as the members either emigrated or dropped their connection with the Society, one piece after another of the property was appropriated by the person who happened to be in the possession of it.

Mr. George Vaux, after considerable research, has given, in a series of able and interesting papers on "The Decline

of Friends in Barbados," a very clear account of the many efforts which have been made by the Friends in Philadelphia and in London to recover the Society's belongings in Barbados. (*Vide* "The Friend" for 1887, 1890, 1898, 1902 and 1907).

In his articles, Mr. Vaux has quoted from a letter of Andrew Dury, who was one of the trustees of Friends' property in Barbados. Andrew Dury wrote under date of Bristol, 5th Month 19, 1773, to John Fothergill and Thomas Wagstaffe of London, as follows:—

"I think it unkind that John Luke has not answered your letter to him on the subject of Friends' property in Barbados, seeing he has their books and papers under his care, and could have given you the best information. In answer to yours of 10th of 4th Mo. last, I have annexed an account of their property in that island, as far as I can recollect. The estates they held were granted, for the use of the Society, to such Friends as the donors could confide in to fulfill their charitable intentions, without specifying any uses, for at that period (between the years 1656 and 1680) Friends were so envied and persecuted by both priests and people that such uses might have been deemed superstitious, and the clergy might have claimed these estates as the Church's property.

"The right has been transferred, from time to time, by the direction of Friends, and those now invested with it are Joseph Jackman, Andrew Dury, John Luke and Joseph Collynns.

"In regard to securing this property, I can point out no means more effectual for attaining that end than the naming some Friends in England or Pennsylvania to hold the right jointly with those in Barbados. This I proposed to them before I left the island, but they would not consent to it, and I am inclined to think they never will. I propose, nevertheless, to write to John Luke on the subject, and will give you

the purport of his answer when received by your respectful friend,

ANDREW DURY."

"An account of Friends' property in the Island of Barbados.

"A meeting-house with about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land and a graveyard about half an acre, in Bridge-town.

"A meeting-house (called Plantation meeting-house), stable, etc., and about 14 acres of land at Heathcote Bay near Speightstown.

"Spring meeting-house and about 25 acres of land in Thomas' Parish.

"Pumpkin Hill meeting-house and about 4 acres of land in Lucy's Parish.

"Three Burying grounds, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre each, in Philip's, Thomas' and Joseph's Parishes.

"£1000 Barbados currency in John Luke's hands.

"£500 or upwards due from the Estate of Joseph Gamble, decd., now Joseph Jackman's.

"£450 due from the estate of John Oxley, decd."

Andrew and Mary (Lewis) Dury had issue:—

4690. ELIZABETH DURY, b. — in Barbados; d. 12 Mo. 17, 1769 in Bristol, England.

By a Minute of Bristol Monthly Meeting, 5 Mo. 13th, 1765, we find that Elizabeth Dury was companion to Frances Dodshon in a religious visit to London Meetings. At the time of her death she was residing in the Parish of St. James, Bristol. She was bu. at the "Friars," Bristol, 12 Mo. 20th, 1769.

4691. WILLIAM DURY, b. — in Barbados; d. 9 Mo. 28th, 1763, at Bristol, England; bu. at the "Friars" 9 Mo. 29th, 1763.

4692. ALICE DURY, b. in Barbados, 1747; d. 4 Mo. 14th, 1809. She was then of Stokes Croft, Bristol, England, and was bu. at the "Friars;" m. 5 Mo. 14th, 1771, at the Friars Meeting House, Bristol, to Shurmer Bath, Maltster of Bristol, son of James and Sarah Bath.

Shurmer Bath was a widower; having previously married Mary Lewis 1st Mo. 13th, 1767, at the Friars.

It is probable that Mary Lewis, by whom he had a dau. Mary Lewis Bath, b. 1767, was a dau. of John Lewis, who had married Andrew Dury's sister, Elizabeth Dury, and she was therefore a cousin of Alice Dury. Shurmer Bath died 7 Mo. 26th, 1800, at the age of 63, in Stokes Croft, Bristol, and was bu. at "Redcliff," Bristol.

The Morris Family of Philadelphia.

SHURMER and ALICE (DURY) BATH had issue:—

4693. SARAH BATH, b. 6 Mo. 22, 1773, St. James Parish, Bristol; d. 4 Mo. 3, 1803, aged 29, in St. Paul's Par. Bristol; bu. at the "Friars."
4694. ELIZABETH BATH, b. 11 Mo. 12th, 1774, in Bristol; no record of death.
4695. HANNAH BATH, b. 5 Mo. 5, 1776 in Bristol; d. 3 Mo. 19th, 1777.
4696. REBECCA DURY, b. — in Barbados; d. 7 Mo. 3rd, 1766, in the Par. of St. George, Bristol; bu. at the "Friars" 7 Mo. 6, 1766.
4697. ANDREW DURY, b. — in Barbados; d. 11 Mo. 14th, 1784; bu. at the "Friars" 11 Mo. 21st, 1784.
4698. HANNAH DURY, b. about 1756 in Barbados; d. 1 Mo. 18th, 1786; bu. at the "Friars;" m. 8 Mo. 4th, 1778 at the Friars Meeting House, Bristol, England, to John Plant Fry, son of William and Hannah Fry of Bristol, Grocer, b. about 1754, died 9 Mo., 17th, 1812, aged 58, at Thornbury, Glos.; bu. at the "Friars," Bristol. At the time of the marriage John P. Fry and Wm. Fry were very prominent Friends. Wm. Fry was clerk of the M. M. and both were active in Society matters. John P. Fry's name disappeared from the records after 1783 as an active Friend.

JOHN P. and HANNAH (DURY) FRY had issue:—

4699. William Fry, b. 6 Mo. 8th, 1779, in Bristol; d. 9 Mo. 17th, 1812, in Union St., Bristol, aged 33. He was a chemist and druggist, and a drug business is still carried on at the same place, in Union St.*
4700. Mary Fry, b. 10 Mo. 25th, 1780, in Bristol; d. 6 Mo. 11th, 1791, at Union St., Bristol.
4701. DURY FRY, b. 11 Mo. 12th, 1781, in Bristol; d. 4 Mo. 2, 1786, in Bristol.
4702. JOHN PLANT FRY, b. 3 Mo. 31, 1783, in Bristol; d. 12 Mo. 7th, 1795, Union St., Bristol.

Elizabeth Morris⁸ by her second husband, William Dury, had issue:—

46. REBECCA DURY, b. —; d. 2nd Aug., 1730.

* In 1842 this chemist's store was burned down and many valuable papers, which might have thrown some light upon the later history of the Fry family, were destroyed by the fire.

Since then the business has changed hands several times. It is now (1908) conducted by Messrs. Ferres, Broome, Boucher & Townsend, but, singular to say, "Fry's decoction of Sarsaparilla" is still conspicuously advertised in the windows of the store.

Over the central doorway are displayed the royal arms, which indicates that the firm has been appointed druggists to His Majesty, the King of England. The drug store adjoins the world-renowned cocoa factory of Messrs. Fry & Sons of Bristol.

THE DURY FAMILY.

The first reference to the Dury family in Barbados is in the following statement that, at a meeting of the Legislative Council 14th October, 1668, "Upon the appearance of Mrs. Joane Dury to the petition of Lawrence Trent, it is ordered, that, if the said Joane Dury shall not take out letters of administration of her deceased husband, William Dury's estate within one month, the petitioner, Lawrence Trent, is to have letters of administration on the estate of the said William Dury." One might infer from this record that Lawrence Trent was a near relative of the Dury family.

In 1675 there is a note that "William Dure was paid for pitching Phimlyes Bridge by the Quaker's Meeting House." William and Joane Dury* had at least two children, Andrew and William. Some of the letters of Andrew Dury in Barbados to James Harrison in Philadelphia written in 1686 are to be found among the "Pemberton papers" in the Library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in a good handwriting and referring to the purchase of property in Philadelphia by James Harrison for Andrew Dury. Andrew Dury mentions his intention of visiting Philadelphia in the following year, but as James Harrison died soon afterwards (Oct. 6, 1687), and the correspondence ceased, it is not certain whether Andrew Dury visited the city. Phoebe Harrison, daughter of James Harrison, m. Jan. 1, 1677, Phineas Pemberton, who emigrated with his wife's parents from Liverpool 7 Mo. 5th, 1682, and arrived at Choptank, Md., 9 Mo. 2, 1682, after a voyage of 58 days.

James Harrison was of Shall Green, Cheshire, England, and married Ann Heath, 7 Mo. 1, 1655. He was a son of Emmanuel Harrison (who died Aug. 8th, 1658) and Agnes,

* Mrs. Joane Dury m. 3rd June, 1669, at St. Michael's, Barbados, William Nathaniel Speed.

118 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

his wife. James Harrison had a brother Robert Harrison and several sisters. James suffered much persecution for his faith as a "Friend" and was oftentimes thrown into jail. Several of his letters written from prison are still extant. How he became associated with Andrew Dury is not clear, but a Robert Harrison and his son Edward in Barbados were intimate friends of the Dury and Morris families, and it seems possible that the Robert Harrison in Barbados was a relative of James Harrison.

*Andrew Dury, Barbados, 9 Mo. 17, 1686, to James Harrison, merchant.
Then att the Governor's house, Pensilveany per Capt. Peirce:*

BARBADOS the 17th of the 9th Mo. 1686.

Lov. Friend James Harrison,

After my kind love to thee, thy wife and family there may acquaint thee I formerly desired of thee to receive and to take possession for me from John Edmonson eighteen hundred achers of land on Murder Creek and bill of sale for ye same. I send thee a copy and I also sent thee power of attorney to demand the same that was also mentioned in the same power. One William Berry as I remember a man of known repute as I am informed by ye said Edmonson I desire thee get him to assist thee for he is a friend unknown to me and as yet have never writ to him, but now hear that a Lott inclosed for him which I desire thee convey to him by the first opportunity. I sent thee on my own acct. by James Thomas six hhds & fower large Barles. Rum and fower Barles. of Malt wch. I hope thou hast recd. before now and sold to my content. Rum now is sold here for 15s a gallon.

I purpose to send thee more of our country goods next 2nd & 3rd months in order to have money against I come for your parts wch will be wth God's assistance ye next Fall. Fformerly I ordered thee to pale in ye Lott of land bought for me in the City which if not done pray get it done, and the charges on yt or anything else in my next shall be allowed thee

By thy Loving Ffriend

ANDREW DURY.

By ye first lett me have my acct. of sales.

Andrew Dury was a merchant in Speightstown and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Hannah, who lived with their Uncle William Dury after the death of their father.

William Dury, in his will, leaves his niece, Hannah Dury, a bequest of £50.

There appears to have been a necessity, in the year 1752, for the identification of the two daughters of Andrew Dury, as the following recorded affidavits indicate:—

An affirmation of Joseph Gamble that Elizabeth Dury and Hannah Dury were the reputed daughters of and heirs-at-law of Andrew Dury of Barbados, Merchant, who he (Joseph Gamble) with his wife knew in his life time.

He also knew the said Elizabeth Dury and Hannah Dury to be owned by Wm. Dury of Speightstown, Merchant, brother of said Andrew Dury, as his nieces and daughters of said Andrew Dury.

JOSEPH GAMBLE.

Dated 28th March, 1752.

The other affidavit is as follows:—

The solemn affirmation of William Callender of the parish of St. Peter in the Island of Barbados, planter, aged about 76 years, taken before the Honble. Edmund Jenkins, Esqre., Chief judge of St. James in the said Island, 28th March, 1752.

The affirmant saith that for upwards of 30 years past he hath known Elizabeth Dury and Hannah Dury to be reputed the daughters and heirs at law of Andrew Dury of Barbados, merchant, and that not only by people in general but particularly by their uncle William Dury of Speightstown (brother of the said Andrew Dury) with whom this affirmant saith he worked at the coopers trade and was therefore well acquainted with the said William Dury and his family. He always deemed and for a considerable time entertained the said Elizabeth Dury and Hannah Dury at his own house as his nieces in his life time and since the death of the said William Dury their uncle they have lived among his family as his nieces and still continue to be entertained by them as such.

This affirmant further saith that Hannah Dury now present is one of the said reputed daughters and heirs-at-law of the said Andrew Dury.

WILLIAM CALLENDER.

Edmund Jenkins.

This affidavit made by William Callender is interesting, as, besides furnishing the names of Andrew Dury's daughters, it gives us his own age at the date specified. In the same volume is recorded the following deed of gift by William Callender:—

DEED OF GIFT

Signed 1st June, 1752.

Recorded 27th June, 1752.

William Callender of the Parish of St. Peters, for natural love and affection, gives to his son Richard Callender, of the same Parish, two negro men.

WILLIAM CALLENDER.

WITNESSES:

Jos. Callender,

Benj. Callender.

William Dury, another son of William and Joane Dury, was married three times, (1st) to Sarah —, (2ndly) before 1712, to Alice Collynns, daughter of Philip and Alice Collynns, and (3rdly) to Elizabeth (Morris) Lewis, widow.

He was a successful merchant, and became the possessor of lands and houses in Speightstown, Barbados. Reference has already been made to some of those properties, which are still standing and in use, notwithstanding that two hundred years have elapsed since they were built. The surname of William Dury's first wife, Sarah, cannot be discovered, but by her he had three children: William, who married Elizabeth; Sarah, who married William Morris³ in 1719, and Mary, who was unmarried. By his second wife, Alice Collynns, William Dury had two children: Elizabeth, who married John Lewis, brother of Samuel Lewis, the husband

of Elizabeth Morris,⁸ and Andrew, who married Mary Lewis, the daughter of his father's third wife, Elizabeth Morris Lewis.⁸

The second wife, Alice Collynns, was the daughter of Philip Collynns of St. Lucy and his wife Alice Randall, daughter of Thomas Randall, who evidently owned considerable property. The other children of Philip and Alice Collynns were Samuel Collynns, who m. Tabitha Howard, daughter of William Howard of St. Thomas; Eliza Collynns, who married Thomas Clutterbuck; Philip Collynns, who m. Ann Farmer, daughter of John and Grace Farmer of Philadelphia; John Collynns, who m. Mary —; Gulielmus Collynns, and Benjamin Collynns, who m. Sarah Jackman, daughter of Thomas Jackman. (*Vide* abstract of wills of Phillip Collynns and Alice Collynns and Ann Collynns).

William Dury visited and traded with Philadelphia. Thomas Chalkley has noted in his journal that on one of his voyages he had with him William Dury and William Callender, but it is possible that one or other of them traveled with him on more than one occasion. William Dury was evidently a prominent member of the meeting of Friends at Heathcote Bay, and his name is frequently found attached to certificates of removal, together with such familiar names as William Callender, John Oxley, John Lewis, Edward Harrison, Joseph Gamble, Benjamin Collynns and Henry Ellacott.

The following are some of the deeds, in reference to William Dury, which are on record.

The following is in the form of a Trust Deed :—

JOHN ELLIOTT of St. Michael's, Barbados, Doctor of Physic, and Dorothy his wife, formerly Dorothy Diamond, of the Parish of St. Lucy, widow, of the one part, and William Dury of St. Peter's and All Saints, of the other part. For the consideration of five shillings, those of the first part conveyed and confirmed to William Dury all that property now in his possession by bargain and

sale for one year, a plantation or land situate in the Parish of St. Lucy, comprising 200 acres, bounded by lands of Capt. Dowding Thornhill, Capt. Wm. Harris, Abel Poyer, Wm. Cole, John Doole, Samuel Broome, Esq., Thomas Somers, Esq., and John Pickering, Esq., with the Mansion House, Windmill, and other houses, as well as negroes.

William Dury is however to pay annually £50 to Sarah Lindal, wife of Caleb Lindal, Merchant, and daughter of aforesaid Dorothy. He is also to pay £500 to Elizabeth Platt, daughter of Gonor Platt of St. Thomas, Esq., and niece of said Dorothy when she shall be 18; also to John Platt, son of said Gonor Platt, Esq. £500 when he shall be 21.

(Signed) JOHN ELLIOTT,
DOROTHY ELLIOTT,
WM. DURY.

WITNESS :

Richard Wiltshire.

Dated 9th June, 1719; recorded 24th Sept. 1719.

Shortly after the execution of the above deed, Dorothy Elliott lost her husband, Dr. Elliott, and was married to Robert Douglas, Esq., of St. Michael's. Another deed, similar to the above, with the name of Douglas substituted for Elliott, was therefore drawn on the 21st Sept., 1720, recorded 22 Sept., 1720. Witnesses were Ro. Paterson and Thos. Murray.

The following Deeds are also on record :—

DEED.

WILLIAM DURY of St. Peter's, Barbados, conveys to John Trent of Speightstown, St. Peter's, for the sum of £40, a part of lands purchased from Capt. Saml. Maynard, son of Coll. Samuel Maynard, namely land lying in Speightstown 27 foot to the east, 72 ft. to the north, 29 ½ ft. to the Street, and 72 ft. to the South, bordering east and south on lands of said John Trent, west on the Street and north on the other part of the said purchased land.

WITNESSES :

WM. DURY.

Wm. Green, N. Holden.

Dated 14 Dec. 1723.

DEED.

WILLIAM DURY, Senior, of parish of St. Peter's, Barbados, Merchant, obtained judgment on same date against Charles Sandiford, Esq., in St. Andrews for £124, securing payment of £79 6. 6., which with expenses ran up to £87. 17. 9, interest being allowed at 10% per annum. This amount of £87. 17. 9. being paid by James Dottin, the latter receives a power of attorney from Wm. Dury to recover from Charles Sandiford.

Deed dated 8 Feb. 1729.

The amount was paid and receipted for by William Dury 13 June, 1729.

James Dottin.

WM. DURY.

WITNESS :

Archibald Reid.

DEED — Barbados.

WILLIAM DURY Senr, WILLIAM MORRIS and SARAH his wife, formerly Sarah Dury, Spinster, all of the parish of St. Peter's, of the one part, and John Denny of the same parish, gent, of the other part. For £400 they sell to Denny a certain piece of land situate in the town of Speights, in parish of St. Peter's, bounding E. on the lands of John Lamb deceased, W. on land of Walter Caddle, and Elizabeth Cowper widow, N. on lands of Thomas Jackman, decd, and S. on an Alley, with storehouse, cooper's shop, stable and all other buildings on the said piece of land, also a certain piece of land containing 3315 square feet in the town and parish aforesaid, bounding E. on the Street, W. on an alley, N. on the house of Jacob Wright, decd., and now in the occupation of Jacob Gutteridge, and S. on lands of Elizabeth Denny, spinster, with edifices upon it.

WILLIAM DURY,
WM. MORRIS,
SARAH MORRIS.

WITNESSES :

William Burnett,

Jos. Callender.

Signed 11 March, 1729.

124 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

WILLIAM MORRIS of Speightstown, Barbados, conveys to John Alleyne of St. Peter's, Esq., for the consideration of £208, storehouse with the land it stands upon, situate in Speightstown, butting and bounding E. N. and S. on lands of Wm. Dury and W. on the Street.

W. MORRIS.

WITNESSES :

John Jackson,
Jos. Callender.

Signed 15 Sept. 1729; recorded 4 June, 1730.

DEED.

WILLIAM DURY, Senior, of the Parish of St. Peter's, out of natural love and affection conveys to his son William Dury, Junr., one stone storehouse in Speightstown, bounding eastward on the dwelling house and kitchen of John Lake, westward on the house now rented by Joseph Hooper, northward on the alley, southward on said Hooper's yard.

WM. DURY.

WITNESSES :

William Callender
Andrew Dury
Sam. Knight

Dated 5 March, 1731.

DEED.

WILLIAM DURY, Junior, of St. Peter's Parish, son of Wm. Dury deceased, for the consideration of £100 sells the stone storehouse referred to in the last deed to Jane Swanwick, of same Parish, spinster.

WM. DURY.

WITNESSES :

Wm. Burnett
Andrew Trent, Jr.

Dated 21 May, 1731.

The Dury Family.

125

The following list of descendants of William and Joane Dury has been deduced from various sources:—

I. WILLIAM DURY, b. —; d. about 1668; m. Joane.

Had issue:

II. 1. ANDREW DURY, b. —; d. —.

Had issue:

III. 1. ELIZABETH DURY alive in 1752.

III. 2. HANNAH DURY alive in 1752.

II. 2. WILLIAM DURY, b. —; d. — 1731; m. (1) Sarah —; (2) before 1712 Alice Collyns; (3) about 1726 Elizabeth Morris Lewis.

WILLIAM DURY had issue by first wife Sarah:—

III. 1. WILLIAM DURY, b. —; d. 1732; m. Elizabeth —.

III. 2. SARAH DURY, b. 12 Mo. 26, 1694, Barbados; d. 6 Mo. 26, 1750, in New Jersey; m. 4 Mo. 14, 1718, in Barbados, William Morris^d of Philadelphia.

Their descendants have been recorded elsewhere in this work.

III. 3. MARY DURY, b. —, in Barbados; bu. 4 Mo. 28, 1770, in Bristol, England.

WILLIAM DURY had issue by second wife Alice:—

III. 4. ELIZABETH DURY, b. —, in Barbados; d. —; m. John Lewis, son of Israel Lewis. The will of John Lewis proved 14th July, 1747.

Had issue:

ISRAEL, ELIZABETH, MARY AND ALICE.

III. 5. ANDREW DURY, b. about 1713; d. 11 Mo. 14, 1784, in Bristol, England; m. 1734/5 Mary Lewis, dau. of Samuel & Elizabeth (Morris) Lewis.

Their descendants have been recorded elsewhere in this work.

WILLIAM DURY had issue by his third wife Elizabeth:—

III. 6. REBECCA DURY, b. about 1728 in Barbados; d. 2 Aug. 1730, in Barbados.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF WILLIAM DURY, SENIOR.

WILLIAM DURY, of Parish of St. Peter's, Barbados, Merchant, gives to wife Elizabeth Dury 3 negresses, also £1100 current money of the Island, also one half of his household goods and plate, and a horse which William

Morris left with her and the saddle and furniture thereto belonging. She is also to have the use of the dwelling house he now lives in, and the store next to Maynards with the yard and outhouses standing on the other side of the street, until his son Andrew Dury arrives at 21 years of age. At such time she is to vacate said house and have the use of "the house in which Dr. Joseph Hooper now lives," with the store house under it fronting the street and the yard into the said houses. After her death this property is to go to Daughter Rebecca Dury, but if said Rebecca Dury die without attaining the age of 21 and without issue, the said property is to be divided between the testator's surviving children and grandchildren.

The cargo of goods which he has sent for by Capt. Tyzack is to be divided between "my wife Elizabeth, and my dau. Rebecca and my dau.-in-law Mary Lewis."

He leaves to son William and son Andrew Dury one piece of saggathy; to son Andrew Dury the Bible and 1 dozen pair of thread stockings; to dau. Mary Dury the interest of £1000 and the use of 5 negroes (names given) now in her possession, the £1000 and negroes to go to her issue at her decease. Such issue failing, the £1000 and 5 negroes and issue to be equally divided between dau. Rebecca Dury and his grandchildren, the children of William and Sarah Morris and their heirs.

To son Andrew Dury he gives the interest of £1000 to be paid him annually until he reaches the age of 21, the use of the chamber he now lies in, and the store house which John Alleyne rented, with one bed, 2 old silver tankards, and the use of two negro men. Upon reaching 21 he is to have the said £1000, the dwelling house testator now lives in, the store formerly rented by John Alleyne, the store next to Maynards, yard fronting the other side the street, and the outhouses thereon, and 2 negroes; to dau. Rebecca Dury he gives the int. of £1100 to be paid to her mother Elizabeth

Dury annually towards her support and maintenance until she is 18. Then she is to have the said £1100, one-half of plate, household goods and furniture. She shall also have 3 negroes or the equivalent—£100. If Rebecca should die before 18 years of age, the bequests made to her are to be divided among testator's surviving children and grandchildren.

To son William Dury he gives the profits of house and stores which Robert Bellgrove now rents. If said son leave issue, they shall come into possession of said house and store, but if he leave no issue then said properties shall be equally divided among children and grandchildren then alive.

To daughter Elizabeth Lewis he leaves the house Ann Foster now lives in with yard, store and outhouses, also eight feet of land on the south side from the street down to the yard for a passage.

To each of three grandchildren, the children of William and Sarah Morris, he gives £50.

To his niece Hannah Dury and his wife's daughter Mary Lewis, he gives £50 each.

The storehouse next to John Lake to be sold, if necessary, to pay legacies.

The residue of estate to be equally divided among children and their heirs.

Executors: Wife Elizabeth Dury, Joseph Gamble, John Oxley, William Callender, Benjamin Collynns, John Lewis and son Andrew Dury.

Wife Elizabeth Dury to be guardian of daughter Rebecca Dury and Benjamin Collynns guardian of son Andrew Dury.

(Signed) WILLIAM DURY. [SEAL]

WITNESSES:

William Burnett,
Samuel Floyd,
Wm. Campbell.

Codicil directs that £100 shall be given to wife Elizabeth Dury as soon as possible after his death, and also a riding

128 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

horse; to son William he gives rents now near due of house and stores rented by Robert Bellgrove and Edward Denny; to daughter Mary Dury he gives a hogshead of rum and 4 barrels of sugar.

WITS:

Samuel Floyd,
Wm. Campbell.

Will signed 8th Dec. 1730; codicil signed 24 March, 1730; proved 17 April, 1731.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF WILLIAM DURY,
JUNIOR.

WILLIAM DURY, JUNIOR, of the Parish of St. Peter's, Barbados, leaves all his estate to dear wife Elizabeth.

WITNESSES:

WILLIAM DURY.

James Bruce,
Andrew Trent,
Jos. Prince.

Signed 24 May, 1731; proved 27 Nov. 1732.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF ISRAEL LEWIS.

ISRAEL LEWIS of St. Joseph's, Barbados, leaves to wife Mary Lewis, house and lands, a pair of silver salvers, and a pair of silver candlesticks for life, a negro "and the interest of my money in the Estate of my brother Henry Sintott, namely £800 which at 10 per centum per annum is £80, to be paid by my brother Henry Sintott," and an annuity of £20 per annum.

"Whereas on the 7th day of August in the year 1717, I gave unto my son Samuel Lewis my bond for the payment of £200 current money of this Island, and whereas also my said son Samuel Lewis did on the same day give me an order

empowering me to send him either rum, sugar, molasses or money or what else I should think most for his advantage for and towards payment of said bond, and whereas the said bond not appearing, or perhaps not fully discharged, and forasmuch as my said son Samuel Lewis is supposed to be drowned or dead at sea, and the said bond lost with him, and that my said son Samuel Lewis hath one daughter now living named Mary Lewis, who is heir to all her father's Estate, I therefore, in order to fully discharge and pay off what might be coming due to my said son Samuel Lewis, as unto her my grandchild Mary Lewis, as heir to her father, the said Samuel Lewis from me by virtue of the said bond * * * I give and bequeath to my said granddaughter Mary Lewis £200 at 21, and £15 per annum maintenance till then." To kinswoman, Theodora Serle he leaves £10; to loving friend John Wilde £10, to son John Lewis residue of Estate at 21, but if he die before 21, then the residue goes to grand dau., Mary Lewis.

Executors: George Forster, Esq.; Doctor Joseph Gamble and Dr. James Bootman.

ISRAEL LEWIS.

WITNESSES:

John Wilde

Wm. Riley

Eyare Walcott

William x Bruton.

Signed 20 Feb. 1719; proved April 18, 1726.

Vide Will Book, Vol. II., p. 250.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF JOHN LEWIS.

JOHN LEWIS of St. Peter's, Barbados, leaves to wife Elizabeth Lewis all plate, household stuff, furniture and £80 per annum. She is said to be *enceinte*, but if the expected child die or come not to perfection, she is to receive a further sum of £20 per annum for life.

To daughters Elizabeth, Mary and Alice Lewis each £500 at 21 years or at marriage if not earlier than 18 years of age. He proceeds to say "Whereas my daughter Elizabeth Lewis by virtue of the will of her grandfather, William Dury, has a right to one share of the legacy left his daughter Rebecca Dury, decd. (which share I have received) I give unto my said daughter Elizabeth the further sum of £200 when she arrives at 21 years or at marriage."

Each of his three daughters is to be decently maintained and educated; the unborn child, if a daughter, is to receive £500, at 21 or marriage; or if a son, £800.

Mentions son Israel Lewis yet to arrive at 21 years.

To each of his kinswomen Mary Clarke and Ann Baker he leaves £25. He mentions that he was executor to their father, William Clarke. To kinswoman Agnes Clarke, sister of Mary Clarke and Ann Baker, he gives £50 at 21 years. Said Agnes is to remain with his wife as heretofore until she is 21. To kinswoman Elizabeth Serle he gives £5 per annum for life; to Henry Smith £5. To son Israel Lewis he leaves residue of estate when 21 years old, but if he die sooner, or have no lawful issue, then the same to be equally divided to his three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Alice. If his son and daughters die without issue, all the estate is to be divided between the then surviving children of niece Mary Dury by her present husband, Andrew Dury and their heirs.

JOHN LEWIS.

Executors and Guardians: Wife Elizabeth Lewis during widowhood, esteemed, friends Edward Harrison, Andrew Dury, John Luke and Rowland Gibson.

WITNESSES:

JOHN LEWIS.

Sam. Cox

Theodo. Cox

Rebecca Aston

Benj. Martin.

Signed 18 March, 1746; proved 14 July, 1747.

Vide Will Book, Vol. XXXV., p. 78.

All the children were apparently minors at date of signing.

From our Monthly Meeting held in Philadelphia the 26 of 7th month
To Friends in Great Britain.

Dear Friends,

Our Esteemed Friend Sarah Morris, has been long
absent from much. We have been supplied to the, that for a considerable time, she
has felt distresses on her mind, and has had a religious concern to that
point.

Thus we are therefore testify our study and concern with
her in this concern, and that her Conduct and Conversation has been
pious and Exemplary, and her Ministry sound, loving & edifying,
sympathizing with the dear Friend in this weighty and important
engagement. We sincerely trust that best Wisdom may be able to
direct her in her concerns among you in England. Commanding her to
Receive Salutation with love and Hospitality, and Affectionate regard of
Friends where she may come.

We Salute you and remain your Loving Friends,
Brethren & Sisters.

Signed in, and on behalf
of your faithful meeting by

Wm^t Burdett
James Fisher
John Drinkwater
John Parrish
Benjamin Mason
William Cooper
Hog. Hildeman
Isaac Russell
J^ohⁿ Bacon
John Hildeman

Sam ^l Hancock	John Berrisell
Anthony Bonner	W ^m M ^o rris
Morris	John Morris
John Morris	John Fowles
William Savory	W ^m Pemberton
Joseph Baker	Ben ^o Jones
Graham Mason	John Pemberton
Benjamin Kerpis	Sam ^l Emmerman
Benjamin Denny	Th ^o Halliwell
Joshua Brierley	Joshua Emman
John Clauworth	David Bacon
John Clauworth	Edward Jones
John Clauworth	Rich ^d Blackham
Sam ^l Withers	Sam ^l Cole

CERTIFICATE FOR SARAH MORRIS (PREACHER)

FROM MO. MG. PHILADELPHIA, 7TH MO. 26TH, 1771, SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE
QUARTERLY MEETING, PHILADELPHIA, 8TH MO. 5TH, 1771

Rebecca Liddale
 Mary Lillingham
 Elizabeth Horne
 Ann Brunmell
 Margaret Elliot
 Sarah Lancaster
 Elizabeth Pritchard
 Elizabeth Rogers
 Annabella Elliot jun.
 Mary Gray
 Rebecca Harding
 Hannah Sharples
 Elizabeth Jordan
 Phoebe Horne
 Alice Horner jun.
 Elizth Drenth
 Hannah Steel
 Elizabeth Parker
 Jane Pittman
 Sarah Walter
 Mary Richardson
 Hannah Saunders
 Sarah Saunders
 Hannah Saunders jun.
 Mrs. Martineau
 Mary Morris
 Susanna Hudson
 Hannah Moore

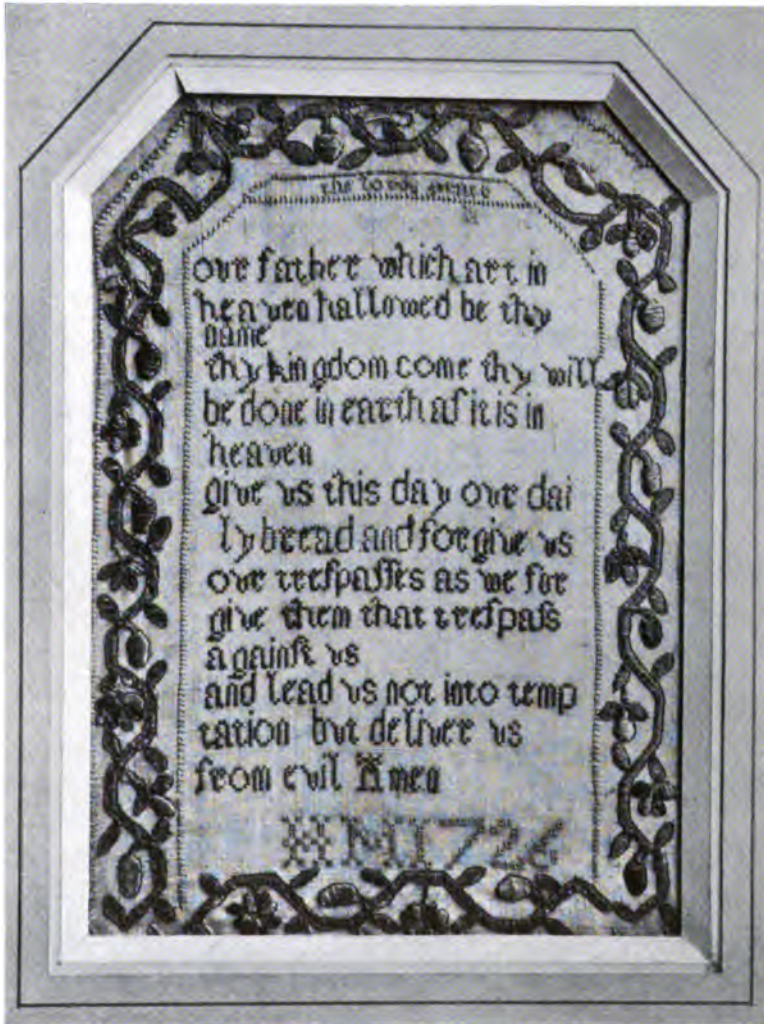
The foregoing certificates being produced to this meeting
 was read & confirmed, and we hereby signify our united testimony
 and with the friend in her favour;

Signed in and by Order of our Quarterly meeting held at
 Philadelphia the 5th of the 8th Moon, 1771.

Wm. Pemberton

SIGNATURES ON THIRD PAGE OF CERTIFICATE FOR SARAH MORRIS

FROM MO. MG., PHILADELPHIA, TO "FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN," 1771



THE LORD'S PRAYER—A SAMPLER WORKED IN 1726 BY HANNAH MORRIS^a

NOW IN THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. WISTAR MORRIS, OVERBROOK, PA.

SARAH MORRIS⁸ (No. 14).

In the first volume of this work (pages 204-6) reference has been made to Sarah Morris,⁸ dau. of Anthony Morris² (Immigrant) and his wife, Elizabeth Watson. Sarah Morris (the "Preacher") made a religious visit to Great Britain in 1772-3, but before leaving Philadelphia, she and her niece, Deborah Morris (who accompanied her), were furnished by the Monthly Meeting with a certificate of approval, as is customary among Friends. The certificate, with the signatures to the number of 150, occupied three sides of a foolscap sheet, and they are here reproduced as furnishing autographs of a very large number of the members of the Meeting then present in Philadelphia.

We also present a photograph of a mahogany high-backed chair which at one time belonged to Sarah Morris.³ Some of the silver shown in this picture was formerly the property of Luke W. Morris⁶ and the Buckley family.

This picture was taken in the home of the late Mrs. Emma Edwards of Germantown.

MORRIS BREWERY, PEAR AND DOCK
STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

The old Morris Brewery, Pear and Dock Streets, Philadelphia, referred to in Vol. I., p. 219, has, in recent years, been demolished and large modern buildings have been erected on the site.

MORRIS "MANSION HOUSE," NORTH SECOND
STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[*Vide* Vol. I., pages 165, 166.]

Since the publication of the "Morris Family of Philadelphia" in 1898, the "Morris Mansion House" on North Second Street has been taken down, and in 1901 was rebuilt

by Mr. Colburn, who had purchased the property. Until recently it was occupied by a stove company. The buildings in the rear are occupied by the A. Colburn Company, dealers in mustards, spices, teas, etc.

ANTHONY MORRIS.⁴

[*Vide* Vol. I., page 217.]

So far as is known, there is no portrait or silhouette of Anthony Morris,⁴ son of Anthony Morris³ and Phebe Guest; but for many years a copy of a steel engraving of a man's head has been preserved in the family in consequence of the strong resemblance it bore to him. It is now in the possession of Mr. Howard Edwards, who has kindly permitted us to reproduce it. The history of the portrait, which is given on the back of it, is as follows:—

This Mezzotint Picture was purchased in New York by my great grandmother, Sarah Buckley, formerly Sarah Morris, of Philadelphia, who was born May 2, 1743, and died January 20, 1830. Married William Buckley April 11, 1771.

At this date, October 5, 1871, it has been in the possession of the family about 80 years, and was purchased because of the strong resemblance it bore to Anthony Morris, father of the above-named Sarah Buckley, who was born November 14, 1705, married Sarah Powell, daughter of Samuel and Abigail Powell. Died October 2, 1780.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

Philadelphia, 1813 Mt. Vernon St., October 5, 1871.

This picture descended thus: Sarah Morris, afterwards Sarah Buckley, original owner, to her daughter, Sarah Powell Howard; Sarah Powell Howard, to her daughter, Emma H. Edwards; Emma H. Edwards, to her nephew, Howard Edwards.



A PORTRAIT WHICH BORE A STRONG RESEMBLANCE TO ANTHONY MORRIS*



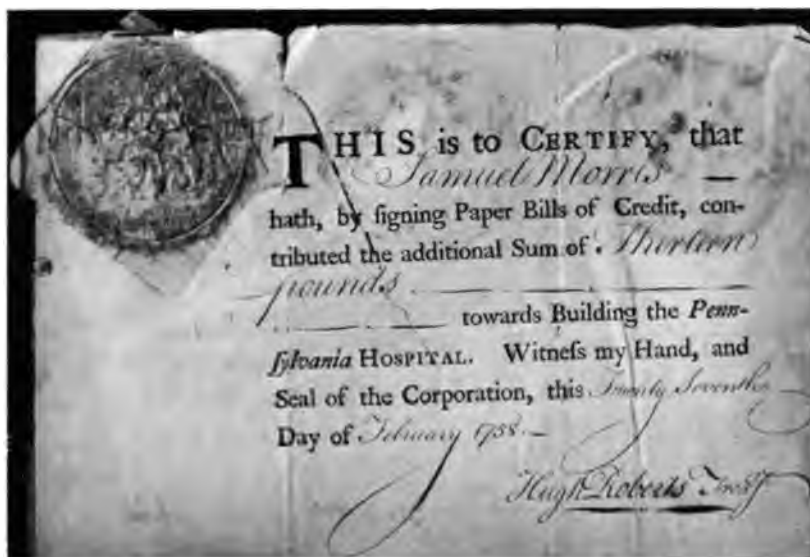
PIECES OF FURNITURE WHICH BELONGED TO SAMUEL MORRIS⁴



AN ANTIQUE ARM-CHAIR WHICH FORMERLY BELONGED TO SAMUEL MORRIS⁴



A HIGHBOY WHICH BELONGED TO SAMUEL MORRIS'



A RECEIPT FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 1758



AN ORDER FROM THE COUNCIL TO SAMUEL MORRIS,⁴ AUGUST 1st, 1777



A SAMPLER MADE IN 1727 BY MARY MORRIS (AFTERWARDS "POWEL")



A GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK WHICH BELONGED TO ISRAEL MORRIS*
(SON OF WILLIAM MORRIS)

IT IS NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF GEORGE C. MORRISON, ESQ.

ABSTRACT OF A DEED OF CONVEYANCE
FROM SAMUEL POWELL TO
SARAH (POWELL) MORRIS.

Recorded in the Office for Recording Deeds, Philadelphia, Deed Book I., Vol. II., p. 144, dated 27th January, 1741.

Indenture between Samuel Powell of the City of Philadelphia, Carpenter, of one part and Sarah Morris, dau. of said Samuel Powell and wife of Anthony Morris the younger (*i. e.* Anthony Morris⁴) of said city, Brewer.

Whereas James Pemberton of the said city, Merchant, and Rachel, his wife, in and by indenture dated 16 April, 1731, between themselves and Samuel Powell did convey a certain messuage and lot of ground to the latter, the said Samuel Powell caused to be erected on the aforesaid, two new brick messuages or tenements.

Now Samuel Powell, in consideration of natural love and affection and five shillings from Sarah Morris, conveys to said Sarah Morris the two last mentioned brick messuages and a certain piece of ground, part of the lot granted by said recited indenture beginning at a corner post standing on the south side of Dock Street and the west side of Second Street near the bridge, thence extending on the west side of Second Street southward 88 feet to the house and lot late of Joseph Taylor, deceased, sometime in tenure of John Thomas, deceased, along the said Taylor's lot 300 feet to the lot formerly of Thomas Parsons, now belonging to said Samuel Powell, thence extending northward partly by the said Powell's other ground, formerly Parsons, and partly by said Powell's other ground formerly of Edmund Sands and Mary his wife, dau. of James Coates, deceased, to a post at the distance of 70 feet from Walnut Street, thence eastward by Joseph Drinker's lot to another post standing on the side of Dock Street 33 feet distant from Walnut Street and thence

along Dock Street on the several courses thereof to the place of beginning.

(Signed) SAMUEL POWELL.

WITNESSES :

John Bringhurst,
James D. Gittier.

WILLIAM AND MARGARET (HILL) MORRIS⁵
OF SPRING MILL, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

Reproductions of photographs of the following interesting relics connected with the history of this devoted couple are here presented :—

A likeness of William Morris⁵ copied from a miniature in the possession of Mrs. James S. Merritt. Upon the back of it is written—"William Morris, Jr., son of John and Mary Morris, born in Phila. in 1735, April 27; m. to Margaret Hill, Sept. 21, 1758. Died in 1766, April 14.

"This picture of my Grandfather is presented to me by my Father, Richard Hill Morris, Nov. 6, 1841.

CHARLES M. MORRIS."

A likeness of Margaret Hill at the age of 16; m. 9 Mo. 21st, 1758, William Morris. The original of this picture is owned by Miss Susan Howland.

A return of stores and provisions issued at Philadelphia from 21 to 30 June, 1778, during the occupation of the city by the British.

M. Morris, "Widow" (*i. e.* Margaret Morris) is referred to by name in this list, and it is evident from this document that she was then residing in Philadelphia. This "return" is now in the possession of Miss Helen K. Morton.

A Silver Tankard which formerly belonged to William and Mary Carter, m. 1721, to whom reference is made in Vol. I., p. 259.



WILLIAM BUCKLEY

HUSBAND OF SARAH MORRIS BUCKLEY

No. 52



WILLIAM MORRIS

FROM A MINIATURE IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. GERTRUDE R. (MORRIS) MERRITT

No. 62



MARGARET HILL MORRIS

AT THE AGE OF 16. M. 9TH MO. 21ST, 1758, WILLIAM MORRIS^a

No. 62

COPIED FROM A PORTRAIT IN THE POSSESSION OF MISS SUSAN HOWLAND

Return of Stores & Provisions Issued									
Date	To whom	Lounds			Hops			Mills	
1778		To	By	Balance	To	By	Balance	To	By
June	Genl. Mifflin's Family	39	136	176	1		32	320	
	Butcher's Purchase	296	1363	629	1555		175	80	876
	Wagoners	680	1070	661	1772		9		698
	Butcher's Purchase	271	3000	757	968		15	18	233
	Thomas Franklin & Co	11	16	342				9	28
	Col. Bristow's Charge	2355	970	267	1903		75	96	1638
	Indians		291	394	103		13	60	762
	Butcher's Purchase	30	30	12	6				20
	Col. Jackson's Purchase	245	1298	977	2665	30	32		642
	Bakers	10	75	62	190		1		721
	Butcher's	53	62	63			33	12	113
	Ironworks	16	21	5	62				14
	Col. Mifflin's Charge	685	968	74	817		11		632
	New York Road	382	873	113	307		6		
	Col. Mifflin	553	116	563	130	260	21	6	170
	Butcher's Purchase	24		12				32	
	Col. Mifflin's Charge	30		36	10				
	Women's Purchase	74	60	67					
	John Mifflin's Charge		789	89					
	Shallenger	66	99	60	19		1		68
	Butcher's Purchase	100		80					208
	Quinn's Charge	297	1005	69	140		2		
	Col. Mifflin's Charge		6	78				6	6
	Genl. Mifflin's Charge		30	37				38	
	Genl. Mifflin's Charge	88	133	63	15		12		88
	Col. Mifflin's Charge			20					
	Col. Mifflin's Charge							83	
	Col. Mifflin's Charge							107	
	Col. Mifflin's Charge	33	32	23	6		1	18	67
	Col. Mifflin's Charge	20	30	20				8	12
	Col. Mifflin's Charge	10	13	10				10	
	Genl. Mifflin's Charge	26	39	19	55			16	26
	Genl. Mifflin's Charge	7	100	7					
	John Mifflin's Charge	6	6					6	
	3 days' Payment	145	297	198			6		
	6 days' Pay	63	626	29	100				23
	10 days' Pay	2	6	4				6	
	11 days' Pay	13	13	13				12	
	14 days' Pay	2	3	2				2	
	17 days' Pay	2	3	2				2	
	19 days' Pay	3	10		24			3	
	20 days' Pay	20	20	20				20	
	21 days' Pay	17	18	18					
	22 days' Pay								

RETURNS OF STORES AND PROVISIONS ISSUED AT PHILADELPHIA
FROM 21ST TO 30TH JUNE, 1778

M. MORRIS, "WIDOW," IS REFERRED TO BY NAME IN THIS LIST



A SILVER TANKARD WHICH FORMERLY BELONGED TO WILLIAM AND MARY CARTER

IT IS NOW OWNED BY MR. AND MRS. HORATIO CURTIS WOOD

Upon the tankard which now belongs to Mr. Horatio Curtis Wood, the son of John B. Wood and Lydia Cope Collins,⁹ are the following inscriptions :—

Upon the handle w^M_c which signifies William and Mary Carter, m. 1721.

Upon the lid are engraved three capital letters WMC

Upon the front of the body of the tankard are the following names :—

William and Mary Carter
Married 1721
Mary Sutton
William Morris
Dr. John Morris
Margaret Morris
William Morris Collins
Lydia Cope Collins

SPRING MILL.

Modern science is responsible for the recent introduction of electricity, which has superseded the old overshot wheel as a motive-power for this ancient structure, which has remained unchanged for nearly two centuries.

It is said that the Continental Army procured meal at this mill during their encampment at Barren Hill en route to Valley Forge.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS.

THE engraved likeness of Captain Samuel Morris, which appeared in Vol. I., p. 320, was "drawn and engraved by St. Memin, Philadelphia," more than 100 years ago. The original drawing by that artist is in excellent preservation, and we are indebted to the kind courtesy of Miss Anna Morris, its present owner, for permission to reproduce it in this "Supplement."

Reference has been already made to the fact that during the time Philadelphia was in the occupation of the British, Captain Samuel Morris located his family in or near to the city of Reading, Berks county. (*Vide* Vol. I., p. 335). It appears not at all unlikely that at one time his residence was "in Reading" itself, but there is a tradition that the Morris family dwelt on the Hottenstein Farm for a time, during the period referred to. We here present a photograph of the Hottenstein Homestead, which lies on the right of the Lancaster Pike, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the bridge over the Schuylkill River at Reading, Pa. Until recently the property was owned by the estate of the late Colonel James McCoomb Wetherill of Pottsville.

Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim writes us that information to that effect was given to him by Mr. William D. Hornberger, the farmer who had lived on the place for over 30 years, as one of the established traditions given to him by very old people when he first took charge.

Reproductions of the following photographs are also here introduced :—

A silhouette of Rebekah (Wistar) Morris, wife of (Captain) Samuel Morris.⁵

The indenture of Samuel Morris⁵ as apprentice to Isaac Greenleaf, dated 8th January, 1750, for 4 years, 5 months and 2 weeks.



CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS

No. 48

COPIED FROM ST. MEMIN'S ORIGINAL DRAWING NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF MISS ANNA MORRIS^a



A PIECE OF THE WEDDING GOWN OF REBECCA WISTAR, WHO MARRIED
SAMUEL MORRIS, DEC. 11TH, 1755



REBECCA (WISTAR) MORRIS

WIFE OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS

No. 48

This Indenture

Witnesseth, that Samuel Morris, son of Anthony & Sarah Morris, hath put
 himself, and by these Parents doth voluntarily, and of his own free Will &
 Accord, with Consent of his said Parents, put himself Apprentice to Isaac
 Greenleaf of Philadelphia Merchant, with him to live, and after the Man-
 ner of an Apprentice, to serve, from the Eighth day of January Anno Do-
 mine 1750, Seven and Seven Hundred and Fifty, till the full term
 of Two Years five Months & two Weeks, be completed & ended. During all which Term, the said Apprentice
 his said Master faithfully shall serve, his Secrets keep, his lawful Com-
 mands gladly every where obey. He shall do no damage to his said Master
 nor to others by others, neither in getting, selling, or otherwise to his said
 Master. He shall not waste his said Master's Goods, nor lend them Unlaw-
 fully to any. He shall not commit Fornication, nor contract Marriage any
 within the said Term. At Cards Dice or any other Unlawful Game he
 shall not play, whereby his said Master may have damage. With his
 own Goods, nor the Goods of others, during the said Term, without License
 from his said Master, he shall neither buy nor sell. He shall not absent
 himself Day nor Night from his Master's Service, without his leave,
 nor haunt Alehouses, Taverns, or any Houses; but on all things as a faith-
 ful Apprentice, he shall behave himself towards his said Master and
 all his during the said Term. And the said Master during the said term
 shall by the best Means or Methods that he can, Teach, or cause the said
 Apprentice to be taught, the Art or Mystery of a Merchant. And shall also
 provide unto the said Apprentice, sufficient Meat, Drink, & Lodging
 fitting for an Apprentice. For the true performance of all & every the
 said Covenants & Agreements, either of the said Parties bound themselves
 unto the other by these Parents & Witnesses whereof they have hereunto
 interchangeably put their Hands & Seals this Eighth day of January
 in the Year of his Majesty King George the Third
 Seven Hundred & Fifty

Seal'd & delivered in
 the presence of

Anthony Morris
 Thomas Crosby

INDENTURE OF SAMUEL MORRIS AS APPRENTICE TO ISAAC GREENLEAF,
 DATED 8TH OF JANUARY, 1750

Philadelphia 11th Mo. 8th 1750

Memorandum: It is this day agreed between Anthony Morris Junr. & Isaac Greenleaf both of Philad^a as follows: The said Anthony Morris Junr. having put his son Samuel Apprentice to the said Isaac Greenleaf, doth in Consideration thereof, Agree to allow said Greenleaf, the full Rent of the Dwelling house he now dwells in for the Term of Three Years from the First day of this Inst^l. besides the time he has already lived in the said House.

And in Case of Fire, or any other Accident, Th^{is} House, should not be deemed in Tenantable repair the said Morris doth further agree to make and keep it so. Or, allow the said Greenleaf, for the remaining term in proportion to the Sum of Forty Shounds of Mony for the said term of three Years, as above mentioned.

In Witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and Seals the day & Year above Written.

Witness
Thomas Corby

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN ANTHONY MORRIS' AND ISAAC GREENLEAF, 11TH Mo. 8TH, 1750



THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS AT READING, PA., DURING THE OCCUPATION
OF PHILADELPHIA BY THE BRITISH IN 1777-8

A memorandum of agreement between Anthony Morris⁴ and Isaac Greenleaf upon son Samuel Morris⁵ becoming apprenticed to Greenleaf, 11 Mo. 8th, 1750.

The residence of Capt. Samuel Morris,⁵ South Second Street, east side.

A piece of the wedding dress of Rebekah Wistar, who married Samuel Morris⁵ on December 11th, 1755.

A bronze urn which was formerly the property of Captain Samuel Morris. Photographed May 8, 1897, at "Green Hill," Overbrook.

MORRIS MANSION HOUSE, SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

On page 320 of Vol. I., reference has been made to a Morris dwelling-house on South Second Street below Chestnut Street, which was for many years the residence of Samuel Morris.⁵ It is situated on the east side of Second Street, being the third house above Ionic Street (formerly Inglis Street or Taylor's Alley). It will be seen from the photograph which we here reproduce, that above Ionic Street there are three stores, numbered respectively 111, 113, 115 South Second Street. All three of the houses, during the past century, have seen many vicissitudes of fortune. No. 111 is now a general grocery store; No. 113 has been occupied since 1865 by Mr. Thomas R. Lee, who carries on an assaying and refining business, and No. 115 is occupied by the H. S. Vila Color Company, manufacturers of aniline dyes.

The house now numbered 111 (formerly 65 South Second Street) is the one in which Samuel Morris⁵ resided until his death in 1812. In accordance with the directions left in his last Will and Testament, his executors, Caspar W. Morris, Luke W. Morris, Isaac W. Morris and Israel W. Morris, disposed of this property to Lewis Desauque of Philadelphia,

merchant, for the sum of \$10,000, silver money of the United States of America.

In the Deed of Conveyance (Phila. IC Vol. XXIII., p. 39) dated 11th 12th Month (December), 1812, the property is described in the following terms:—

“All that certain three story brick messuage or tenement and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the East side of Delaware Second Street between Chesnut and Walnut Streets in Philadelphia, containing in breadth on said Second St. 20 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and in depth 118 feet 9 inches, bounded on the West by Second St. on the North by a messuage and lot sometime in the tenure of Samuel Wharton, now of John Oldden, on the East by other ground late of said Samuel Morris, now of Luke W. Morris and Isaac W. Morris, and on the South partly by a messuage and ground now or late of John Sparhawk, and partly by the ground late of the said Samuel Morris, being the lot of ground hereinafter described and granted.

“Samuel Morris became possessed in his lifetime of a certain messuage stable and lot or piece of ground situate on the North side of Taylor’s Alley between Delaware Front Street and Second Street in said City, containing in front or breadth on said Taylor’s Alley 40 feet 10 inches and in depth Northward 41 feet, bounded on the West by a 4 feet alley, leading Southward into the said Taylor’s Alley, on the North by part of the above described lot, on the East by ground now of the said Luke W. Morris and Isaac W. Morris, and on the South by said Taylor’s Alley.

“[The said messuage being the same and the said lot of ground first described being part of a larger lot of ground which Anthony Morris and Elizabeth his wife by Indenture dated 28th February, 1764, granted and conveyed to said Samuel Morris (by name and addition of Junior of said City, merchant). The Deed of conveyance is recorded in Deed Book EF No. 24, page 231.]”



THE RESIDENCE OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS,⁸ No. 65 (NOW 111) SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA

IT IS THE HOUSE WITH THE AWNING, SHOWN IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN IN 1908



A BRONZE URN WHICH FORMERLY BELONGED TO CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS

This conveyance to Lewis Desauque gives also "free and common use of a three feet 7 inches wide alley or passage left open under the second story of the hereby granted messuage and the adjoining messuage some time in the tenure of the said Samuel Wharton, extending 46 feet in length from 2nd Street, also full moiety of the Pump and Well, one-half being on Samuel Morris's lot and the other half on that of Samuel Wharton, and also free use of the four feet wide alley leading into said Taylor's Alley."

Upon referring to the Deed of 1764 mentioned in the above conveyance, we find more particulars of interest.

In Deed Book EF No. 24 (pages 231, 2), we find recorded a Deed dated 28th February, 1764, by which Anthony Morris of District of Southwark, Philadelphia, gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife, convey to their son, Samuel Morris the younger, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, in consideration of their natural love and affection for him, "All that certain brick messuage and lot or piece of ground wherein the said Samuel now dwells, situate in Philadelphia on the east side of 2nd Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets in breadth on 2nd Street 20 feet, 4½ inches, and in length 161 feet, bounded on the west by 2nd Street on the north by a messuage in tenure of Samuel Wharton, on the east by ground of Joseph Warner, and on the south by a messuage and ground of Abraham Taylor, one foot 9½ inches by 46 feet on the north side of the said described lot and the like breadth of one foot 9½ inches by 46 feet contiguous thereto on the south side of the lot in the possession of said Samuel Wharton being open from 2nd Street all along under the second story of both the said messuages for a free and common 3 feet 7 inches alley or passage for the benefit of the said messuages respectively, and also the one full equal moiety of the pump and well as it now stands, one-half on the lot hereby granted and the other half on the said other lot. (It being the same messuage and lot which

Samuel Powell the Elder, late of Philadelphia, House Carpenter, deceased, by his Deed Poll dated the 7th February, 1738, bargained and sold to his daughter, Sarah Morris, the then wife of the said Anthony Morris in fee, which said Sarah dying in the life time of the said husband, the Premises descended to her children, vizt: the said Samuel the younger, Anthony Morris the younger, Israel Morris the younger, Thomas Morris, Deborah Morris and Sarah Morris, who by Indenture of 10th November, 1763, for the consideration therein mentioned, did sell the same to Anthony Morris in fee."

WITNESSES:

Josiah Hewes,

I. Morris, Jr.

Recorded 27th August, 1764.

The above extracts from the Deeds referring to this property have been given at such length, in order that an explanation may be given of the fact, that the property No. 65 (now No. 111) measures in breadth on Second Street at this time less than 20 feet 4 inches mentioned in the Deeds. A careful inspection of the northern end of the building reveals the fact that the passage-way of 3 feet 7 inches has disappeared, and the portions of the two stories which were built over it have been removed. This removal probably became necessary when the property on the northern side was demolished and rebuilt. It will also be seen from the photograph, that the northern window of the second story differs in shape at the top from the others in the row. One similar to it, which may have existed on the north, was probably included in the removal of that part of the building.

This house may truly be styled "old," for we know that it was in existence in 1738, when it was presented to Sarah (Powell) Morris by her father, Samuel Powell, the great builder, who probably built it some years before that date.

In this house most of the children of Samuel Morris⁵ and his wife Rebecca Wistar were born, and from it, on July 8th, 1812, Captain Samuel Morris was conveyed with military honors to his last resting-place. (*Vide* Vol. I., p. 347). Soon after the death of Captain Samuel Morris, the property passed into other hands, as we have described.

FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

It appears desirable to supplement the account of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse already given in the section devoted to the biography of Captain Samuel Morris (Vol. I., p. 323 *et seq.*), by a further notice of its history and services.

The First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, with a membership composed of some of the best-known men in town, and a history longer than that of the Government, celebrated, according to custom, its 134th birthday, on November 17th, 1908, with a parade and a banquet.

The Troopers assembled at the Armory at 23d and Ranstead Streets, at five o'clock in the evening, in full-dress uniform, mounted order, dismounted, and paraded over a short line of march and returned to the Armory.

At 6.30 o'clock the annual banquet took place in the assembly-room of the Armory. It was purely a Troop affair, a quiet birthday party, to which, according to ancient custom, no outsiders were asked.

There, at the long tables the majority of the 213 members met, as they meet every year, for dinner and to discuss the Organization's history and old days in the field, and to drink toasts to "The day we celebrate" and "To the memory of Captains Ross, Butler and James," these officers having died while in command of the Troop.

In the banquet-hall there were no extra decorations. The dearest treasure, the old Revolutionary standard carried

142 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

under Washington during the Revolution and presented to the command by its first Captain, Abraham Markoe, in 1775, was displayed in the fireproof case especially built for it.

Grouped in other parts of the hall were other standards, guidons, and colors, fragrant with memories of battle and heroism—among them being the flag carried by the color-bearer in the War of 1812; the French tricolor, not carried since 1830 during the parade in Philadelphia to celebrate the triumph of civil and religious liberty in France, until Founder's Week Parade, October 9, 1908; the guidons carried in the three-months' service in 1861 and in the Gettysburg campaign in 1863, and in the Spanish War of 1898.

The Troop's plate of gleaming silver, presented by fathers and friends of members after the Spanish War, and the Centennial (1876) China were used; and around the hall were displayed old sabres, carbines, and stands of arms, each having an interesting history.

Captain Groome presided, and among the older members present were General E. Burd Grubb, captain, from 1878 to 1889, and from 1894 to 1896; Captain Joseph Lapsley Wilson, who succeeded Captain Grubb in command from 1889 to 1894; Colonel Samuel Bell, the oldest living member, who was elected on February 6, 1851, and many former officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who are now on the Non-Active and Honorary Rolls.

The First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry is a military unit that was associated under Congress in 1774, and since then has been in continuous active service, and has participated as a troop in all of the country's wars, except the war with Mexico, as the regular records of the Federal Government will show.

The history of the Troop is so bound up with that of the city, the Commonwealth and the Government, and its



WASHINGTON'S CROSSING, DELAWARE RIVER

AT THIS POINT, CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS, COMMANDING "THE PHILADELPHIA TROOP OF LIGHT HORSE" (I.E. "THE FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY"), LANDED WITH GENERAL WASHINGTON ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE OF TRENTON, 1776

members are such prominent figures in local life, that it is a Philadelphia "institution;" and the sight of its dress uniform—said to be the handsomest in the country—is a familiar one to old Philadelphians.

This uniform which the Troopers wear is old and historic—emblematic. The jacket is dark blue, with a red collar, and braided across with white, so that it combines the national colors.

On the leather helmet, with its silver crest and bearskin grenier, there is a cluster of thirteen scales on each strap, and there are thirteen silver leaves on each side of the helmet itself—thirteen being the number of the original States. The remainder of the uniform is composed of leather riding-boots, white breeches and white gauntlets. Silver-plated spurs and sabres are worn.

In Vol. I. (page 331) we have already reproduced the Letter of Discharge of the "Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse" from General Washington, dated 23rd January, 1777, which is carefully preserved in the silver case made for its reception, and presented by Captain Dunlap to Capt. Samuel Morris for its better preservation. A photograph of this silver case (in which is inserted the rare "Pitcher" portrait of Washington) is reproduced in this work. Both the Letter of Discharge and the silver case are now in the possession of Mr. Elliston P. Morris of Germantown.

We also give a photograph of "Washington's Crossing." At this point, on the bank of the Delaware river, about eight miles above Trenton, Captain Samuel Morris, commanding "The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse" (*i. e.* "The First City Troop"), landed with Washington on the eve of the Battle of Trenton, 1776.

Recently the Troop furnished an escort and guard of honor for the body of the Hon. James Wilson, which was removed to Philadelphia from Edenton, North Carolina, and laid in state in Independence Hall, on November 22, 1906.

James Wilson was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, jurist, statesman, patriot, and friend of Washington, Franklin and the Morrisses.*

The executors of the last heir of James Wilson, Miss Hollingsworth and her relatives, were greatly interested, and were prominent in the arrangements for the removal of his remains. The executors are :—

Israel W. Morris, Esq.; Effingham B. Morris, Esq.; Dr. J. Cheston Morris, Galloway C. Morris, Esq.; the Misses Anne C. and Susan Carson, the Misses Anna and Mary H. Stewardson, and Mrs. Caroline H. and Miss Letitia A. Humphreys. The remains of Judge James Wilson were interred in Christ Church, Philadelphia.

By the kindness and courtesy of the Troop, we are permitted to present a copy of a drawing representing a Trooper dressed in the original uniform of the Troop. The frame of the picture is unique in character, having engraved upon its pillars the names of the original members of the Troop, organized November 17, 1774.

We also present a photograph of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry as it appears at the present time (1908).

FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

The first Continental Congress assembled at the Hall of the Carpenters Company in the city of Philadelphia, in the fall of 1774. On November 12, 1774, a "Committee of Correspondence" was chosen. This Committee met at the State House, November 17, 1774. In the evening of the same day three of the members of the Committee of Correspondence, together with 25 other gentlemen, described at the same time as "well representing the respectability and

*On October 4, 1779, the Troop performed riot duty at the house of James Wilson, in the city of Philadelphia, his defense of certain persons prosecuted for treason having excited the ire of the populace.



FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY

A TROOPER IN THE ORIGINAL UNIFORM OF THE TROOP, WITH THE NAMES OF ITS FIRST MEMBERS



FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY, 1908



THE HONORABLE JAMES WILSON LYING IN STATE AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA

wealth of this city," met at the Hall of the Carpenters Company, and formed a Company of Cavalry, which was denominated "*The Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia.*" The following are the names of those gentlemen (28):—

Abraham Markoe,	James Budden,	Samuel Caldwell,
Andrew Allen,	John Dunlap,	Andrew Caldwell,
Samuel Morris,	John Mease,	Levi Hollingsworth,
James Mease,	Robert Hare,	Blair McClenachan,
Thomas Leiper,	William Pollard,	George Graff,
William Hall,	Henry Hill,	Benjamin Randolph,
Samuel Penrose,	John Boyle,	Thomas Peters,
Samuel Howell, Jr.,	William Tod,	George Fullerton,
James Hunter,	John Mitchell,	William West, Jr.
	George Campbell,	

These gentlemen, apart from their mutual business acquaintance with each other, had been associated as members of various organizations which had been instituted in the then infant city of Philadelphia, in the years preceding the formation of the Troop. The Colony in Schuylkill, founded in 1732, and the Schuylkill Company of Fort St. David's, established about 1753, were organizations formed for the purpose of promoting healthful exercise and innocent recreation. During the Revolution the members of the Colony in Schuylkill took an active part in the War, and its Governor, Samuel Morris, with William Hall, Samuel Howell, Jr., Levi Hollingsworth, Thomas Peters and John Donaldson served with the Troop.

The Schuylkill Company of Fort St. David's had upon its roll of membership the following Troopers: Samuel Morris, John Mease, Samuel Howell, Jr., Andrew Caldwell, Andrew Bunner, Dr. Thomas Bond, Jr., and Benjamin Davis, Jr.

The Society known as the "Gloucester Fox Hunting Club," founded October 29, 1766, from the nature of its purposes, would naturally appear to have had the most influence in bringing together the men who formed the Troop.

146 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

When it is remembered that at that time (1774) the total number of houses in Philadelphia city and suburbs was 5460, and that the total population did not exceed 40,000, including whites, Indians, slaves and free blacks, 28 was a goodly number to be contributed by a class which could arm and equip themselves as a Troop of Horse.

The organization retained its original title from November 17, 1774, until the year 1792. On May 11, 1792, a Commission was issued by Governor Mifflin, the first Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to Christian Febiger, as Captain of this organization, by the title of "*The first Troop of Light Horse in the Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.*" In the By-laws of the organization, adopted June 26, 1798, the designation was "*First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry,*" and in the By-laws of 1815 "*The First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.*" The latter designation has continued in use until the present time.

Appended to the "History of the Schuylkill Fishing Company" are the "Memoirs of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club," in which, after giving the earlier history of the Club, it is stated "The War of the Revolution dispersed most of the members of the Club, and consequently suspended active operations on the theatre of sport. Its shrill trumpet summoned the chivalrous hunter from the pleasures of the chase to the severer and all-important duties of the field. The call was heard and promptly obeyed. The intrepid hunter's spirit became the soldier's, and with very few exceptions, the Club entered with an ardor and alacrity worthy of patriot souls into the service of the noble cause of an oppressed country."*

* The Gloucester Fox Hunting Club "had numbered upwards of *fifty-two* years at its dissolution in the year 1818, and for almost half a century of that memorable and eventful epoch in the world, its manly, cheerful and health-imparting exercises and destinies were controlled and regulated by the management or under the Presidency of Samuel Morris, Esq., an original member and a genuine gentleman of the old school, as exemplary and unblemished in morals, as he was zealous but temperate, in his participation in and discharge of the generous social duties of his happy and protracted life." *Memoirs of Gloucester Fox Hunting Club*, pages 47, 48.

"No less than twenty-two of the club associated and viz. formed the 'First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry,' its President, Saml. Morris, *Captain*,—John Dunlap, *Cornet*, Thomas Leiper, *First Serjeant*,—Samuel Howell, Jr., *First Corporal*;—Levi Hollingsworth, John Mease, Blair McClen-achan, Thomas Peters, James Caldwell, Samuel Caldwell, John Lardner, Alexander Nesbit, Jonathan Penrose, George Graff, John Boyle, James Mease, Isaac Cox, Thomas Bond, William Turnbull, John Mitchell, Joseph Wilson and David Potts, nearly all of whom faithfully served in the troop, in the memorable campaigns of '76 and '77. So that it appears indisputably, on inspection of records, that the troop originated in, and was chiefly composed of, and officered by the Fox hunting gentlemen of the Gloucester Club, and members of the old Schuylkill Fishing and Fowling Company: and many of the sporting gentlemen on the muster roll, it seems, belonged at that time to both associations."

As the "Troop" was organized on November 17, 1774, with Abraham Markoe as "Captain" and Samuel Morris as "Cornet," it is evident that the above statement refers to the organization at a later date, as Samuel Morris was not elected Captain until 1776, Captain Markoe having resigned his commission in 1775, in consequence of an edict of Christian VIII., King of Denmark, dated October 4, 1775, forbidding his subjects to engage in war against Great Britain under penalty of confiscation of their property.

Indeed, nine of the above-named (22) gentlemen were not among the names of the original 28 members of the Troop as organized on November 17, 1774.

Before Captain Abraham Markoe resigned his commission, he presented a standard to the Troop, in reference to which we find several notices in a recently published work on "The Stars and Stripes" by Peleg G. Harrison (Boston, Little, Brown & Company), 1906. Under the caption

148 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

"The Continental Flag of the United Colonies" we read (pages 42, 43):—

"The first American flag known to have the thirteen stripes was the standard presented by Captain Abram Markoe to the Philadelphia troop of light horse in the summer of 1775. In the upper left-hand corner are thirteen horizontal alternate blue and white stripes; and as this banner was borne by this troop when it escorted Washington from Philadelphia to New York, while he was en route to take command of the army at Cambridge, it is thought possible that sight of this standard may have led to the adoption of the stripes on the flag that was raised on Prospect Hill some six months afterward.

Further on (pages 50, 51 in Harrison's work) we find the following more complete description of the

"FLAG OF PHILADELPHIA LIGHT HORSE.

"The standard of the light horse of Philadelphia of bright yellow silk is forty inches long and thirty-four inches broad. Its canton is twelve and one-half inches long and nine and one-half inches wide, and is of thirteen blue and silver stripes alternating. In the centre a shield of blue with scrolled edging of gold. The crest is a horse's head, bay, with a white star on the forehead. Over the head of the charger is the monogram 'L. H.' (Light Horse). The supporters are, to the right, an American Indian, to the left, an angel blowing a golden trumpet. Underneath on a scroll the motto, 'For these we strive.' This standard was engraved for the History of the City Troop, published in 1874, its centennial. [*Vide* page 4, Vol. XIV., 2d series, 'Pennsylvania Archives,' 1892 edition.]

"The Philadelphia troop of light horse was organized on the 17th of November, 1774, with a membership of twenty-eight gentlemen of the highest respectability. Abram Markoe, a Dane, was elected captain, but on account of an edict issued by Christian VIII., King of Denmark, on the 4th of October, 1775, forbidding his subjects to engage in the war against Great Britain, under penalty of confiscation of property, he resigned his commission late in 1775. While still captain of the troop he presented his company its first standard, which is described above.



STANDARD PRESENTED BY CAPTAIN MARKOE IN 1775 AND CARRIED
BY THE TROOP IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

"Washington accepted his commission of commander-in-chief of the colonial forces on the 19th of June, 1775, and on the 23rd of that month he left Philadelphia for Cambridge to assume command of the army. He was accompanied by the Massachusetts members of the Continental Congress and many others, with music, and officers of militia, under escort of the Philadelphia Light Horse. It is believed by writers of authority that this famous standard was borne by the troop when it accompanied Washington from Philadelphia to New York at that time.

"Some thirty years ago (1872) when this banner had nearly reached the century mark, evidences of its great age were apparent and means were taken for its careful preservation. The troop had a handsome black walnut frame made in the form of a screen, in which were fastened two pieces of plate-glass, between which the flag was placed. In 1874, when the troop's armory on Twenty-first Street was constructed, a fireproof safe was built for the special purpose of containing this frame, which has since been removed to the new armory on Twenty-third Street. This relic of the Revolutionary period is sacredly guarded with a jealous care by its custodians."

When referring to the adoption of stars as a device for a national standard, our author says (page 59):—

"A white star appeared upon an American flag some two years prior to the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, but that was on the forehead of the bay charger, which embellished the standard of the Philadelphia troop of Light Horse."

FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized November 17, 1774, by twenty-eight gentlemen pledged to the side of the Colonies, who armed and equipped themselves as a Troop of Light Horse. The Troop is the oldest organization in the United States that has maintained a continuous active military existence.

1775-83 The Troop was in service as a volunteer command throughout the War of Independence. It paraded, under command of Captain Markoe, in a review by General Washington, June 20, 1775, and took part, under Captain Morris, in all military operations in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It was engaged in the

150 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown, and was honoured by General Washington with a personal letter of thanks in 1777, and again in 1780.

On the fourteenth day of September, 1787, General Washington honoured the Troop by being its guest at a dinner given in his honour at the City Tavern.

1794 Under Captain Morris, in the command of President Washington, the Troop took part in the campaign to suppress the insurrection of 1794 in Western Pennsylvania.

1799 The Troop was called into service by President Adams and marched into Northeastern Pennsylvania to put down the insurrection of 1799.

1812-14 In the Second War with Great Britain the Troop was in service, under Captain Ross, for four months in 1814 in Maryland.

1847-48 In the War with Mexico the Troop did not take part as a body as no volunteer cavalry commands were accepted. Several members received commissions in the regular army, of whom Captain Butler, holding a Captain's commission in the Third Regiment U. S. Dragoons, died in Mexico.

1861-65 In the Civil War the Troop, under command of Captain James, was the only volunteer cavalry accepted under the first call of President Lincoln. Upon the return from this duty Captain James was commissioned Colonel Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and died in service. In 1863, it again was in service as an organization, under command of Cornet Samuel J. Randall, and was mustered out after the battle of Gettysburg. The Troop furnished upwards of seventy officers to the Union Army from among its members.

1898 In the Spanish-American War every man on the Active Roll of the Troop volunteered for service in the United States Volunteers. Under Captain Groome the Troop was sworn in May 7, 1898, and discharged November 21, 1898. It took part in the Porto Rico Expedition in General Brooke's Command, and was the first volunteer troop to be landed on the island.

1905 On 22d February the Troop was honoured by having President Roosevelt as its Guest at Luncheon.

IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

In the service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Troop was on active duty at Harrisburg in 1838; during the Railroad Riots in 1877; during the Riots at Homestead in 1892; at Hazleton in 1897; at Tamaqua and Panther Creek Valley in 1902, and many times in local disturbances of the peace in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Since its foundation the Troop has enrolled 1092 members, enlisted as private soldiers, and has elected nineteen captains from its ranks. There are now 213 members on the Active, Non-Active and Honorary Rolls.

During the administration of the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General Thomas J. Stewart, in his Report for 1906, furnished a history of the Troop, to which we must refer our readers for further particulars of the services rendered by the Troop. (*Vide* Report of the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, 1906, published at Harrisburg, 1908, pages 9-18.)

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS HAVE BEEN IN COMMAND OF THE
FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY :

Capt. Abraham Markoe,	1774 - 1776.
Capt. Samuel Morris,	1776 - 1786.
Capt. Samuel Miles,	1786 - 1787.
First-Lieut. John Dunlap,	1787 - 1790.
Capt. Christian Febiger,	1790 - 1794.
Capt. John Dunlap,	1794 - 1802.
Capt. Robert Wharton,	1803 - 1811.
Capt. Charles Ross,	1811 - 1817.
Capt. John R. C. Smith,	1817 - 1825.
Capt. Lynford Lardner,	1825 - 1827.
Capt. William H. Hart,	1827 - 1842.
Capt. John Butler,	1842 - 1847.
First-Lieut. Thos. C. James,	1847 - 1850.
Capt. Thomas C. James,	1850 - 1863.
Cornet Samuel J. Randall,	1863 - 1866.
Capt. Fairman Rogers,	1869 - 1876.
Capt. Archibald Loudon Snowden,	1877 - 1878.
Capt. Edward Burd Grubb,	1878 - 1889.
Capt. Joseph Lapsley Wilson,	1889 - 1894.
First-Lieut. Edmund H. McCullough,	1894.
Capt. Edward Burd Grubb,	1894 - 1896.
Capt. John C. Groome,	since 1896.

152 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

The present active roster of the Troop stands as follows :—

Captain,

John C. Groome.

First-Lieutenant,

J. F. McFadden.

Second-Lieutenant,

W. E. Bates.

Cornet,

George C. Thayer.

First-Sergeant,

F. E. Green.

Sergeants,

W. I. Forbes,
John C. Stevens,

Thomas Cadwalader,
W. E. Goodman, Jr.,

H. C. Barclay,
Lightner Witmer.

Corporals,

Ward Brinton,
B. W. Frazier, Jr.,

C. R. Wainwright,
R. G. Fell,

W. J. Sewell, Jr.,
J. W. Converse.

Privates,

Pierce Archer, Jr.,
J. S. Barnes,
H. D. Beylard,
L. Beylard,
C. P. Brown,
G. Cadwalader,
L. Cadwalader,
R. M. Cadwalader, Jr.,
Benjamin Coates,
A. M. Collins,
K. B. Crawford,
T. H. Dougherty, Jr.,
Henry S. Drinker, Jr.,
James B. Drinker,
H. H. Ellison, Jr.,
John Frazer,
W. A. M. Fuller,

James Gamble,
William S. Godfrey,
F. B. Harris,
W. B. Hart,
Richard Haughton,
J. P. Hollingsworth,
Edward Ingersoll,
John Barry Kelly,
Clarence M. Kline,
Edward B. Krumbhaar,
G. D. McCreary, Jr.,
Benson Mann, Jr.,
George G. Meade,
J. R. Miller, Jr.,
G. S. Munson,
John H. Packard, 3d,
Joseph F. Page, 3d,
A. J. Drexel Paul,

F. Wilson Prichett,
F. H. Richmond,
Edward F. Rivinus,
F. M. Rivinus,
William H. Rowland,
J. C. Sims,
Burrows Sloan,
George V. Smith,
Louis Irvin Smith, Jr.,
Russell Thayer, Jr.,
E. D. Toland, Jr.,
H. P. Vaux,
N. W. Vaux,
J. Williamson, 2d,
C. B. Wood,
Howard Wood, Jr.,
H. C. Yarrow, Jr.

Trumpeters,

Ellis Pugh,

R. Singer,

W. Buchanan, Jr.

Quartermaster,

Hugh Craig, Jr.

THE "STATE-IN-SCHUYLKILL."

The "Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State-in-Schuylkill," organized in May, 1732, has the distinction of being the oldest club in the world. It antedates the Assembly of Philadelphia by a decade, and the University of Pennsylvania was not founded until 13 years afterwards. A brief sketch of its history has been already given in Vol. III. (pages 1083-6), but there are several facts of interest connected with it which are worthy of record in this Supplement. We also introduce several engravings from photographs of the exterior and interior of the "Castle," the kitchen and various relics, etc.

In looking over the list of members of the State-in-Schuylkill, since the foundation in 1732, it is interesting to notice the frequency with which names of certain well-known Philadelphia families appear: such families as Morris, Mifflin, Wharton, Roberts, Peters, Hart and Fisher being especially well represented. Several members have been Governors of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 10 have been Mayors of the city of Philadelphia, and 52 have been members of the City Troop.

The following is a list of members of the Morris Family, or of those closely connected with it, who have been members of the Colony and State-in-Schuylkill from 1732 to 1888:—

[*O. M.*—Original Member. *A. M.*—Admitted Member. *E. M.*—Elected Member.]

- No. 27, *O. M.* Luke Morris.
- " 45, *A. M.* 1748 Anthony Morris, b. Nov. 14, 1705.
- " 50, *A. M.* 1748 Samuel Morris, Jr., b. 4mo. 24, 1734; d. 7mo. 7, 1812.
- " 97, *A. M.* 1759 Anthony Morris, Jr., b. Aug. 8, 1738; killed at Battle of Princeton, 1mo. 3, 1777.
- " 98, *A. M.* 1759 Isaac Morris.
- " 106, *A. M.* 1761 William Morris, Jr., d. Apr. 14, 1766.
- " 159, *A. M.* 1789 Anthony James Morris, b. 1739.

154 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

- No. 170, *E. M.* 1800 Thomas Morris, b. 1774.
 " 174, *E. M.* 1803 Joseph S. Lewis, b. 1778.
 " 185, *E. M.* 1810 Joseph S. Morris, b. 1772.
 " 193, *E. M.* 1813 Casper W. Morris, b. 1764.
 " 196, *E. M.* 1816 Anthony M. Buckley, b. 1777.
 " 237, *E. M.* 1840 Robert Adams, b. 1815.
 " 238, *E. M.* 1840 Thomas C. James, b. 1813.
 " 264, *E. M.* 1857 Alexander E. Harvey, b. 1824.
 " 277, *E. M.* 1864 Galloway C. Morris, b. 1837.
 " 286, *E. M.* 1870 Morris Hacker, b. 1831.
 " 302, *E. M.* 1880 H. Carleton Adams, b. 1854.
 " 304, *E. M.* 1881 Robert Adams, Jr., b. 1849.

The following is a list comprising the Fish House party at the "Castle," of the State-in-Schuylkill, at the time of the writer's visit to the home of the Club, on the Delaware, as the guest of Ellicott Fisher, Esq., one of the "counsellors," on October 2, 1895, the closing day of the season:—

CITIZENS.	GUESTS.
Gov. John Wagner	Lyman Biddle
Col. A. Loudon Snowden	
Ellicott Fisher	Dr. Robert C. Moon
J. Taylor Dickson	
Neilson Brown	William Tylor
Rodman Wister	
W. W. Fisher	Harry Gimerick
Dr. Alfred Whelen	H. V. Loos
W. Fisher Lewis	F. I. Crilley
W. H. Gaw	
W. Redwood Wright	Dr. Murray Cheston
A. Sydney Carpenter	William Diaston
Francis E. Bond	J. Cheston Morris
Byerly Hart	Thomas Hart, Jr.
W. B. Churchman	Mayor Warwick
Edward Roberts, 3d	Edward Roberts, Jr.
D. Murray Bohlen	

APPRENTICES.

Edward Crozer O. H. Howell



CASTLE OF STATE-IN-SCHUYLKILL

EXTERIOR



STATE-IN-SCHUYLKILL KITCHEN AT RAMBO'S ROCK



STATE-IN-SCHUYLKILL FIREPLACE IN KITCHEN OF HOUSE ON THE DELAWARE



STATE-IN-SCHUYLKILL
INTERIOR OF CASTLE



STATE-IN-SCHUYLKILL

HART JULEP SHELL	PENN PLATTER	ROSS PUNCH BOWL
	BUST OF GOV. SAMUEL MORRIS	

The following was the *menu* on that occasion :—

Three Barbecued Pigs
Beefsteaks
Broiled Rock Fish
Lobster Salad
Vegetables
Crackers and Cheese
Segars
Fish House Punch
Brandy
Whiskey
Sherry
Madeira
Mint Julep
Lemonade

At the dinner given at the opening of the season for 1907, which commemorated the 175th anniversary of the opening of the Club, a punch bowl was presented to its oldest member, Alexander E. Harvey, Esq., who had completed half a century of membership. Mr. Harvey is now 84 years old and is an active "citizen." He is not the only instance of long membership, Governor Samuel Morris and Governor William H. Hart also served 50 years and more; indeed, there is a superstition that membership leads to longevity.

Photographs of the exterior and interior of the "Castle," as well as an excellent bust of Governor Samuel Morris (executed by Rush), and some other relics of the Club, are here reproduced.

The following is a list of the members of the Club, on May 1, 1908 :—

STATE-IN-SCHUYLKILL OFFICERS—1908.

<i>Governor,</i>		
EDWARD ROBERTS, 3d.		
<i>Secretary of State,</i>		<i>Treasurer,</i>
DR. CHARLES D. HART.		JOHN W. GEARY.
<i>First Counsellor,</i>	<i>Second Counsellor,</i>	<i>Third Counsellor,</i>
WILLIAM STRUTHERS.	RODMAN WISTER.	D. MURRAY BOHLEN.
<i>Sheriff,</i>	<i>Coroner,</i>	
W. WORRELL WAGNER.	F. E. BOND.	

MEMBERS.

Alfred T. Baker	John W. Geary	J. S. Smith, Jr.
D. Murray Bohlen	Charles D. Hart, M.D.	A. Loudon Snowden
Robert M. Bohlen	Harry M. Hart	William Struthers
Francis E. Bond	A. E. Harvey	Ralph M. Townsend
R. H. Bayard Bowie	Robert G. LeConte, M.D.	W. Worrell Wagner
Benjamin Chew	John B. Lennig	Rodman Wister
Walter Cox	Samuel W. Levis	William T. Wright
Edward Crozer	J. Willis Martin	Charles Wheeler
George L. Farnum	Col. Edward Morrell	R. Hare Davis
Edward J. Farnum	Edward Roberts, 3d	George W. Justice.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Charles Bohlen	Ellicott Fisher	Thomas Wistar, M.D.
T. H. Bradford, M.D.	William H. Gaw	Wm. Redwood Wright.
A. Sydney Carpenter	Lucius H. Warren	

BOAT COMMITTEE.

R. H. Bayard Bowie, *Chairman.*

J. Willis Martin	Samuel W. Levis	R. G. LeConte, M.D.
	Benjamin Chew.	

“DAWESFIELD.”

In the first volume (pages 495-498) a reference has been made to “Dawesfield,” in Montgomery county, which was one of the headquarters of General Washington during the Revolutionary War. We are now able, by the courtesy of Dr. Morris J. Lewis, to reproduce some of his own photographs of the interior of this historic mansion, viz:—

The view of the exterior of “Dawesfield” from the north-west which shows the window of Washington’s bedroom in the gable of the second story. Washington’s office was in the first story, and its window is the second window from the left in the picture.

The interior view of Washington’s bedroom, “Dawesfield,” which shows the bedstead, bureau, looking-glass and chair used by him during the encampment at “James Morris’s,” October 21st–November 20, 1777.



"DAWESFIELD"

THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, 1777

REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY DR. MORRIS JAMES LEWIS



"DAWESFIELD"

THE NORTH PARLOR

REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY DR. MORRIS JAMES LEWIS



"DAWESFIELD"

THE DINING ROOM

REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY DR. MORRIS JAMES LEWIS



"DAWESFIELD"

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S BEDROOM, 1777

REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY DR. MORRIS JAMES LEWIS



APPOINTMENT OF CAPTAIN DERICK PETERSON AS CAPTAIN, 13TH APRIL, 1797



THE GRAVE OF JAMES MORRIS OF "DAWESFIELD"

REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY DR. MORRIS JAMES LEWIS



THE JAMES MORRIS MILL, MONTGOMERY CO.



SARAH (WARDER) MORRIS

WIFE OF WILLIAM MORRIS

No. 54



WILLIAM MORRIS

No. 54



ANN (STRETTELL) MORRIS

WIFE OF CADWALADER MORRIS

No. 69



ANTHONY MORRIS

No. 133

FROM A MINIATURE

Dear Sir

The decision of Adm^l. Warron shuts the
door to the ~~offer~~ ^{disturbance} which my proposal to you had in view.
I regret at the same, as the other stations are provided
for, and would besides be probably to your-
self. Would a confidential service for a time at Cadiz,
in an informal character be acceptable to you? This
service is of an important nature, and ~~imposes~~ ^{is} a respect-
table though unaccommodated & in some respects unavowed
agent. The allowance will be ^{at the rate of} upwards of \$3000. It will
be agreeable to know your determination as soon as con-
venient; and proper that this communication should
rest with yourself for the present. Should the service
in question be accepted, a trip hither will be necessary
& the earlier the better, as will be your departure for
Cadiz.

Accept my friendly respects

James Madison

May 5. 1813.

A. Morris Esq

Department of State
October 9, 1814

Sir

Mr. Caring having been appointed
Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to
Spain, it is no longer necessary for you to remain
in that Country.

You will be pleased to repair to Mr.
Claxton, if this letter should not find you there, and
deliver to him the papers in your possession, con-
nected with the public business committed to you,
including, as well, copies of your communications
to this Department, as the papers which you received
from it. In doing this, I am sure you will take great
care in giving him every information you may have
collected relative to the State of Affairs in Spain.

It gives me much pleasure to inform
you, that your conduct has been entirely satisfactory
to the President, who authorizes me to state, that in
addition to your salary while employed in the
public service, you will be allowed three months
salary as an equivalent for your expenses on returning
home.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obt. Serv^t
Jas Monroe

Anthony Morris Esq



ANN (PANCOAST) MORRIS

SECOND WIFE OF LUKE W. MORRIS

No. 134

In the Name, and by the Authority of the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania,

THOMAS MIFFLIN,

GOVERNOR of the said Commonwealth,

To *Isaac Griffin* of the County of *Wayne* Esq. Sends Greeting:



Now you, *Thos* rising special Trust
and Confidence in your Integrity, Judgment, Skill,
Ability, & the said *Thomas Mifflin*, have ap-
pointed, and, by this Process, do appoint and commission
you, the said *Isaac Griffin*, to be a Justice of
the Peace, in the District comprising of the Township of *Springhill*
in the County of *Wayne*. Hereby giving and granting unto you, full Right
and Telle, to have and exercise all and singular the Powers, Jurisdictions and Authorities,
and to receive and enjoy, all and singular, the lawful Emoluments of a Justice of the Peace
aforesaid, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth. To have and re-
hold this Commission, and the Office hereby granted unto you the said *Isaac Griffin*
so long as you shall behave yourself well.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this *seventh*
Day of *January*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and
Ninety four, and of the Commonwealth the *eighteenth*.

By the Governor,

Isaac Griffin

COMMISSION FROM GOVERNOR THOMAS MIFFLIN APPOINTING ISAAC GRIFFIN
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, 9TH OF JANUARY, 1794



THIS is to Certify that THOMAS MORRIS
of the City of Philadelphia, Treasurer, hath collected the sum of £1500
nearly pounds in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and is thereby
become one of the Corporation of Contributors, and vested with all the rights
powers and privileges of a contributor to the said Hospital.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Corporation this
25th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

Edw. M. Morris.

RECEIPT FROM PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR \$600 RECEIVED FROM THOMAS MORRIS (No. 53), DATED 5TH JUNE, 1780



A "GRANDFATHER'S" CLOCK WHICH FORMERLY BELONGED TO THOMAS MORRIS*

IT IS NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. SARAH MORRIS (PEROT) OGDEN, RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY

The "North Parlor," "Dawesfield," Washington's office. This room was considerably enlarged in 1785-86 by James Morris. The General Court Martial of Brigadier General Wayne was probably held in this room.

The dining-room, "Dawesfield," showing the old clock. Members of Washington's Staff slept in this room.

Dr. Morris L. Lewis has been able, after considerable investigation, to discover and photograph the headstone of James Morris's grave, Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery county, Pa. James Morris, b. 1753; died 7 Mo. 10, 1795. The photograph is here reproduced.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF ISAAC W. MORRIS.⁶

Isaac W. Morris gives unto his sister, Catherine W. Morris, \$2500; to the Aimwell School he gives \$100 in trust; to friend Joseph Gibbons, \$100; to his sons, Anthony, Isaac, Joseph and Paschall, each respectively, \$5000; to each of his daughters, Catharine, Susannah, Martha, Beulah and Sarah, ground rents to the amount of \$300 per annum; to his son Isaac his gold watch which he had received from his cousin Catharine F. Sharples; to son Anthony his patent lever silver watch; to daughter Beulah \$100 to purchase for herself a gold watch, similar to those already presented to her sisters. He leaves \$100 for a gold watch for daughter Sarah; to son Paschall, his bookcase and several books; to daughter Catharine, several books; to son Anthony his "small Silver Tankard," which had come to him from his father.

His lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate in the Counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Bradford, Centre, Wayne, Pike, Columbia, Indiana, and Northumberland he leaves to his Executors in trust for them to sell and absolutely dispose of on the best terms possible, and the moneys proceeding from such sales were to be divided equally between all his

nine children, Anthony, Isaac, Joseph and Paschall, Catharine, Susannah, Martha, Beulah and Sarah; but where it might be deemed best to those concerned to divide said lands amongst his said children, the Executors were authorized to divide the same as equally in value as they might be able to do.

His bound volumes of newspapers, formerly his father's, he gave to four sons, Anthony P. Morris, Isaac P. Morris, Joseph P. Morris and Paschall Morris. All his clothing, household and kitchen furniture, horses, carriages, farming utensils, fuel and provisions he leaves to his wife, after whose death, if not previously disposed of, they shall go to his five daughters. His books and silver plate, after his wife's decease, to be equally divided in value among his nine children.

His lot of ground on the N. side of Christian St. between Front and Second Streets, in Southwark, also his moiety of two lots of ground, on W. side of Schuylkill 2nd St., between Mulberry and Filberts Streets, Philadelphia, and his lots in Penn Township, County of Philadelphia, and also his two ground rents of two lots which are in Penn Township, also a lot of ground on E. side of a certain 36 ft. wide street running from Spruce to Pine Street, between Delaware, 4th and 5th Streets called "Green's Court," also two lots of ground, one situate on S. side of Shippen Street, 79 ft. 1 inch eastward from E. side of Delaware 8th St., in Township of Moyamensing, and the other on S. side of Cedar St. at distance of 120 ft. eastward from Delaware 8th St., in Moyamensing, all are devised to two sons Anthony P. Morris and Isaac P. Morris, in trust, to be ultimately equally divided amongst his nine children.

Residue of personal estate to wife Sarah Morris absolutely. The residue of his real estate to wife Sarah Morris for life, and after her death to be divided amongst his nine children or their heirs.



ISAAC W. MORRIS

No. 135

FROM AN OIL PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. JOHN T. MORRIS



HOUSE No. 316 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF ISAAC W. MORRIS, 1811, AND JEREMIAH HACKER, 1844



MARTHA (MORRIS) MIFFLIN

PAINTED WHEN A CHILD

No. 82

FROM AN OIL PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. ELLISTON P. MORRIS



SARAH RICHARDSON WALN

No. 108

FROM AN OIL PAINTING BY COPLEY

Executrix, wife Sarah Morris; executors, Anthony P. Morris and Isaac P. Morris.

(Signed) ISAAC W. MORRIS.

WITNESSES:

Charles Allen, Thomas Evans.

Signed 3rd Mo. 19th, 1829; probated May 31st, 1831.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF
CATHARINE W. MORRIS,⁶ DAUGHTER OF
CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS.⁵

Catharine W. Morris, of City of Philadelphia, bequeaths to Brother Anthony Morris \$200, which, in case of his predeceasing her, is to go to his granddaughter, Isabella Morris, in Scotland; to his grandson, P. Pemberton Morris, she gives \$100.

There are also the following bequests:—

To the children of her late deceased brother, Isaac W. Morris, \$2500, to be equally divided between them; to brother Israel W. Morris, \$1200. Mentions that she has already given to her brother, Luke W. Morris, part of her "Solitude estate designed for him." She bequeathed to niece Sarah Wistar, dau. of her late deceased sister Sarah Wistar, twelve silver teaspoons marked C.W.M.; to nephew Samuel B. Morris, son of brother Luke, she gives her Cruden's Concordance of the Holy Scriptures and an ancient silver spoon marked P.G.₁₆₉₈; to niece Catharine Morris Brown, daughter of brother Isaac W. Morris, her walnut writing-desk and book-case and twelve silver spoons marked in a cipher S.R.M. and having a feather edge with the soup-ladle belonging to them, and also a tea set of blue and white Nankin china; to niece Martha Morris, daughter of said Isaac W., a miniature likeness of her father taken when young,—also sugar-dish "that was my Grandmother's, Catharine Wistar;" to niece

Sarah P. Morris, daughter of said Isaac W., she gives a new set of blue and white Nankin china ; to nephew Stephen P. Morris, son of brother Israel W. Morris and Mary Morris, she gives her Bible, also her carriage and horses, feed and harness, also \$4000 ; to Henry Morris, son of said brother Israel, Horner's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures and \$2000 ; to niece Hannah Morris, daughter of said brother Israel, her gold watch, chain and seal, also a mahogany work-table, a silver porringer marked S.R.M. and also the Holy Bible translated by Charles Thomson ; to niece Jane Morris, sister to the last named, she gives six silver dessert spoons marked C.W.M. and a silver porringer marked S.R.M. in a cipher ; to nephew Wistar Morris, son of brother Israel, some books and \$1000. She bequeaths the several articles of furniture as they stand at the time of her decease to her respective brothers or their children "at whose houses they may be ;" to brother Israel W. her library of books and bookcase, and to said brother Israel, his daughter Hannah, and nieces Catharine M. Brown and Martha Morris, daughters of deceased brother Isaac, all her MSS., books and papers. She gives \$100 to each of her nieces and nephews who survive her, namely, Sarah and Richard Wistar, children of sister Sarah Wistar ; Ann Morris, widow of Samuel W. Morris ; Sarah Waln and Rebecca Ellis, children of brother Benjamin W. Morris. To Rebecca Davids, Jacob G. Morris, Caspar W. Morris, Caroline Pennock and Elizabeth Canby, the children of brother Caspar, to Rebecca Nourse, daughter of brother Anthony Morris, and her single daughter Mary, Rosa and Henrietta Nourse ; to Samuel B. Morris, Elizabeth Wistar ; Mary Ellis, Sarah Perot, and Hannah Ann Buckley, children of brother Luke W. Morris ; to Anthony P., Catharine M. Brown, Isaac P., Susannah Johnson, Martha, Beulah Hacker, Joseph P., Paschall and Sarah P. Morris, children of brother Isaac W. ; to Caspar, Levi, Hannah, Jane and Israel W., children of brother Israel W. Morris.

To dear friend Sarah Folwell she gives \$200; to beloved friend H. Regina Shober, \$200; to dear friend Mary Walton, \$200.

She leaves bequests to several charitable institutions.

To John Elliott, brother of dear friend Hannah Elliott, deceased, she leaves \$1659.29, and one-half of thirteen shares in Schuylkill Navigation Company's stock. To Hannah Elliott Shipley and Catharine Morris Shipley, daughters of friend Lydia Shipley, to each \$200.

The testatrix proceeds to say:—

"I give and bequeath of the proceeds of the sale made by me of my estate called "Solitude" in equal moieties between my brother Israel W. Morris and the heirs of my beloved brother Isaac W. Morris, the sum of Fourteen thousand dollars. It being my wish that the principal sum of Eight hundred and seventy-five dollars thereof should descend as from me to each of the children of my said beloved brother Isaac W. Morris at his death, namely to Stephen P., Henry, Caspar, Levi, Hannah, Jane, Israel and Wistar Morris, and in case of the decease of any or either of the children of my said brother Israel, unless they will it otherwise, without lawful issue, the said principal sum of Eight hundred and seventy-five dollars which should have descended to him or her be divided among the surviving brothers and sisters of said decedent."

To her brother Israel W. Morris she leaves a tract of land called "Darby" in Lycoming County. The residue of the real estate is devised to said brother Israel W. Morris and the children of deceased brother Isaac W. Morris.

The residue of her personal estate she bequeaths to brother Israel W. Morris and to Catharine M. Brown, Martha Morris and Sarah P. Morris, children of brother Isaac.

Executors, brother Israel W. Morris and his son Stephen P. Morris.

162 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

Signed and sealed 2nd of 6th Mo. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

(Signed) CATHARINE W. MORRIS.

WITNESSES: Samuel Rhoads, Will MacNiven.

Codicil: Making bequest of \$200 to friend William Earley.

Signed 2nd day 3rd Month one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

(Signed) CATHARINE W. MORRIS. [SEAL]

WITNESSES: Samuel Rhoads, Will MacNiven.

Catharine W. Morris died December 10, 1859.

Will proved, December 16, 1859.

WILL OF ISRAEL W. MORRIS.⁶

I, Israel W. Morris, do make my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say:—

First. I will and direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon as conveniently may be after my decease.

I will to my son Stephen P. Morris my Silver can, that was Aunt Sarah Morris'; and my pocket Ivory memorandum book.

I give to my son Henry Morris my Silver can, marked S.M.H. and silver hook that was his grandfather Morris', (in lead pencil) used at his meals to a napkin.

I give to my son Caspar Morris the toilet looking glass usually standing on the bureau in my chamber, its value consisting in having been his beloved mother's; and the silver cream jug and sugar tongs, marked M.P.—also a watch string many years since presented to me by his cousins (then) Ann & Mary Hollingsworth, made of their hair.

I give to my son Levi Morris the likenesses of his Grand parents Levi and Hannah Hollingsworth, and my silver porringer marked M.H.

I give to my daughter Hannah Morris the miniature likeness of myself; and her beloved mother's manuscript book.

I give to my son Israel Morris the silver can, that was grandfather Paschall's; and the Bible I most commonly use.

I give to my daughter Jane Morris the miniature likeness of her beloved mother; and my small Testament presented to me by my daughter Rachel.

I give to my son Wistar Morris the Silver porringer and salt cellars that were grandfather Paschall's; and the gold locket and chain that were his brother Samuel's given him by his grandfather Morris (in lead pencil) having in it my mother's hair.

I give to my grandson Israel W. Morris, my watch.

I give to my daughters Hannah and Jane Morris, all my plate, Household goods and kitchen furniture not herein otherwise disposed of, and I direct that no Inventory thereof be taken, including therein my library.

I give to each of my daughters in law the sum of fifty dollars to be by them disposed of as may be to them desirable as a small token of my affection.

I give to each of my grandchildren a Bible of the best edition published by Friends' Bible Society.

I give to Cousin Sarah Humphreys a Bible of the same edition.

I give to each of the servants living in my family at the time of my decease the sum of ten dollars.

And I leave in charge to my children a most affectionate and dutiful regard ever to be manifested to their Aunt, my affectionate Sister Catharine W. Morris, evincing to her not only on their own, but on my account, the most affectionate and dutiful attention.

And as to all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal whatsoever and wheresoever, I give and bequeath the same unto my children, living, at the time of my decease, and to the issue of any child who may die before me

leaving issue, such issue taking the share which the deceased parent of such issue would take if living; and to their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in equal shares and proportions, as tenants in common, and I desire and direct that the division shall be made according to such plan as shall be agreed upon by a majority of my said children, who shall be living; and if that cannot be done, for the purpose of division, I authorize my executors to sell, dispose of, & convey to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, any part or parts of my Estate, or the whole thereof, as they shall see fit, such sale being made at public auction after due notice of the time and place of sale, the time, place and terms of sale to be agreed upon by a majority of my children then living; and any of my children being at liberty to bid and buy at such sale; and then that the proceeds of sale be divided as before directed.

Lastly, I name and appoint my sons Stephen P. Morris, Henry Morris, Caspar Morris, Levi Morris, Israel Morris and Wistar Morris, to be the Executors of this my last will and revoke any and all other wills by me made.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Eighth day of the tenth month in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

(Signed) ISRAEL W. MORRIS. [SEAL]

Signed, sealed, published and
declared by Israel W. Morris
as and for his last will and tes-
tament, in the presence of us,
who in his presence, and in
the presence of each other,
have hereto subscribed as wit-
nesses.

Sam'l. B. Morris

James Kite

Jona'n Evans, Jr.

(Signed)

BRIEF OF TITLE TO GREEN HILL FARM.

PATENT. William Penn, by his Deputies Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and James Logan to David Price for three hundred acres of land in the township of Merion, reciting divers conveyances from different parties to the said David Price, dated 19th of 8th month, 1714, Rec. at Phila. in Patent Book A., Vol. 5, p. 93, &c.

Beginning at a corner gum tree of Joseph Pikes' land in the township of Merion aforesaid thence East one hundred and seventy two perches to a stake at a corner of William Bedwards' land thence North Northwest fifty eight perches to a post then East Northeast.

DEED. 5 January 1731, David Price and Grace his wife to Issackar Price, son of the said David, Consid £ 110. Beginning at a white oak tree marked standing in the line dividing the township of Lower Merion formerly called the Welsh tract from the Township of Blockley formerly called the City Liberties and in the line dividing this tract from the land formerly of Thomas Rees but now of David Price, Jr. and running thence in the said Township of Blockley by the land of the said David Price, Jr. south 24 degrees east 17 perches and 6 feet to a small hickory marked thence south sixty six degrees west 52 perches to a post at a corner of land formerly of Daniel Thomas but now of the aforesaid David Price thence by the said land south twenty four degrees east twenty perches to a post at another corner of the said land in the line of William Roberts' land thence by the said Roberts' land north sixty six degrees east nine perches and a half to a post at a corner of the said Roberts' land being also a corner of Pikes' land thence by the said Pikes' land east one hundred and seventy three perches and a half to a stone at a corner of Edward Williams' land thence by the said Williams' land north twenty four degrees West fifty eight perches to a stone by a hickory thence north

sixty six degrees East seven perches to a post thence north twenty four degrees West fifty two perches to a hickory marked in the line betwixt the said Townships thence along the said line North sixty degrees east twenty seven perches and a half to a white oak tree marked thence north sixty six degrees East eighteen perches and a half to a black oak tree marked in the said Township line, all these five last mentioned courses and distances are by the said Edward Williams' land thence leaving the said Edward Williams' land and the township line and running in the township of Merion by the land of John Roberts the next six courses and distances following, viz: north thirty three degrees west seventy eight perches to a stone thence south sixty six degrees West ten perches to a post thence north twenty four degrees west forty perches to a heap of stones thence South sixty six degrees west eighty one perches to a hickory marked thence north twenty four degrees west thirty eight perches to a heap of stones thence south sixty six degrees west sixty six perches to a post at a corner of the said John Roberts' land thence south twenty four degrees East by the land of the said David Price Junior one hundred and sixty two perches to the place of beginning containing two hundred and seven acres of land be the same more or less.

Recorded at Norristown, 25 January, A. D. 1802, D. B. No. 15, p. 176, &c.

Deed dated 26 July, 1745, Issachar Price and Sarah his wife to John Hughes of the premises, Rec. at Norristown in D. B. No. 15, p. 179, &c. by survey 213 &c. acres.

Deed John Hughes Sr. and wife to John Hughes, Jr. 27 June, 1770 for the same also another small piece of ground and the free use and privilege of taking the water out of the creek within the line of the late John Evans so as to go into the race now dug on the said John Hughes' land which said last piece of ground and privilege of taking the water into



RICHARD HILL MORRIS

No. 175

FROM AN OIL PAINTING



MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF RICHARD HILL MORRIS⁶ AND HIS SECOND WIFE, MARY SMITH, 10TH MO. 25TH, 1798



COMMISSION OF ANTHONY JAMES MORRIS³ AS MAJOR OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION, DATED NOVEMBER 25TH, 1775

the race were conveyed by Release bearing date the 21st day of March, 1747-8, by John Evans and Eliz'h. his wife to the said John Hughes his heirs and assigns as by the said release may more fully appear. Rec. at Norristown B. No. 15, p. 181.

Will: I Martha Hughes of the City of Philada., Spinster, only surviving daughter of John Hughes, late of Lower Merion in the County of Philadelphia, do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following:—

“I give devise and bequeath to my beloved cousin Mary Hollingsworth daughter of my dear Aunt Hannah Hollingsworth my plantation in Merion Township commonly called Green Hill to hold to her my said Cousin Mary Hollingsworth her heirs and assigns forever. But if she should die in my lifetime, the whole to go to my residuary estate.”—

Mary Hollingsworth intermarried with Israel W. Morris.

Deed, dated 15th April, 1836, Stephen P. Morris, Rachel Morris, Henry Morris, Caroline Morris, Caspar Morris, Ann C. Morris, Levi Morris, Naomi Morris, Hannah Morris, Israel Morris, Jane Morris & Wistar, children of the said Israel W. & Mary H. Morris.

Israel W. Morris, in fee for the premises, *inter alia*, Rec. at Phil. in D. Book S. H. F. No. 3, p. 701.

THE WISTAR FAMILY.

CASPAR WISTAR'S RIFLE, which has been referred to on page 358, is now in the possession of Mrs. William Miller, of Media. Upon the brass plate attached to the stock is engraved the following:—

“This Gun was brought by *CASPAR WISTAR* from his native place, Heidelberg, Germany. Upon his arrival in Philadelphia in 1717 it formed the greater part of his fortune. Since his death in 1752 it has been retained by his son, Caspar Wistar, his granddaughter Sarah Pennock, his great grandson Caspar W. Pennock. It is hoped that it will be always retained in the *WISTAR* Family.

“C. W. P.”

Upon another brass plate attached near the lock is the following:—

“The deficient parts of the original lock were lost 1808.

“C. W. P.”

The two barrels revolve upon a central pivot in the stock, and each can be brought into use as required.

A photograph of this gun is here reproduced.

CASPAR WISTAR'S TRAVELING CASE.

We here reproduce a photograph of a case brought by Caspar Wistar (immigrant) from Germany to Philadelphia in 1717, and used by him in his journeyings in Pennsylvania. It is now in the possession of Mr. Elliston P. Morris, at Germantown.

GENERAL ISAAC JONES WISTAR.

General Isaac Jones Wistar, who was closely related to the Morris family, and who for more than half a century was one of the foremost citizens of Philadelphia, died September 18,



A TRAVELING CASE WHICH FORMERLY BELONGED TO CASPAR WISTAR
 NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. ELLISTON P. MORRIS, GERMANTOWN



"FÖRSTERHAUS," WALD HILSBACH, GERMANY—THE WÜSTER HOUSE
 REAR VIEW

REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MARRIOTT C. MORRIS, PHILADELPHIA, 1897



THE RIFLE OF CASPAR WISTAR ('IMMIGRANT')

NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. WILLIAM MILLER, MEDIA, PA.

1905, at Claymont, Del. His father was Dr. Caspar Wistar, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia and a great-great-grandson of Caspar Wistar, the emigrant to America, whose history has been already referred to on page 356, *et seq.* Caspar Wistar came to America in 1717 and founded the first glass-works in America, at Salem, N. J. A goblet made there soon after the founding was amongst General Isaac Wistar's most valued possessions, and here forms the subject of one of our illustrations.

General Isaac Jones Wistar was born in Philadelphia, on November 14, 1827, at 184 (now 726) Arch Street. He began his education at the Friends' School at Westtown. Later he attended the Friends' Select School, and afterwards was at Haverford College for eighteen months, completing the Junior year. He then sought an outlet for his energies in trade. From that time his life for years was full of change and adventure. The story of those earlier years—the vicissitudes, struggles and achievements on land and sea, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Arctic Circle to the Tropics of South America—General Wistar himself relates in an unpublished biography, every line marked by changing incidents that parallel the history of the growth of the United States before the Civil War.

Tiring of work in the drygoods store where he first sought employment, he worked for a year on a farm, then joined forces with another lad and started on an exploration of some of the little-known regions of the State. Young Wistar worked on a canal-boat and on farms, helped to lay ties and rails, toiled in a sawmill, and helped in sending rafts down the Susquehanna from Towanda to Wilkesbarre.

He went South, was seized with the gold fever, and fixed upon Independence, Mo., as the starting-point for the gold fields. Mining not proving congenial, he bought a share in a sawmill, sold out at a profit, invested in a ship sailing

from San Francisco, and again in mule trains, only to lose every penny through illness.

Nothing daunted, he shipped on a vessel plying between San Francisco and Panama, and made sufficient money to return to the gold fields. He traded in cattle, bought a ship and explored Puget Sound. He was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company as a "free trapper," was wounded in a fight with Indians, returned to San Francisco and studied law with Crockett & Page. Admitted to the bar in 1853, he formed a partnership with Colonel—afterwards United States Senator—Edwin D. Baker, and acquired a large and important practice.

In April, 1861, in conjunction with Colonel Baker, General Wistar organized the so-called "California regiment." At Balls Bluff he was incurably crippled. He took command of the regiment, which was enrolled as the 71st Pennsylvania, and led it from Malvern Hill to Gettysburg, where it made its record at the Bloody Angle. His commission as brigadier general of volunteers was granted for services at Antietam, where he was left on the field as dead. He received special mention in the President's message for the activity of his operations at Richmond during the winter of 1863-64.

Returning to Philadelphia after the war, General Wistar resumed his law practice. Having been made President of the Union Canal Company, he was called, in 1867, to take charge of the Pennsylvania Railroad Canal in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and later assumed charge of the road's coal-mining interests.

From 1891 to 1894 he was President of the Academy of Natural Sciences. He served for years on the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary, was a manager of the Philadelphia Library, President of the State Board of Charities, and President of the American Philosophical Society from 1901 to 1903.

In the field of philanthropy General Wistar's name will be enduringly connected with the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, University of Pennsylvania, established in 1893. (*Vide* pages 614, 615). His total benefactions aggregate \$1,300,000, exclusive of the estate bequeathed by will.

Mrs. Wistar, who had been Miss Sarah Toland, died in 1895.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF GENERAL
ISAAC JONES WISTAR.

Under the provisions of the will of General Isaac J. Wistar, the well-known financier and railroad man, who died on September 18, 1905, at his summer residence at Claymont, Del., the bulk of the estate, together with the brain and right arm of the testator, is bequeathed to the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology of the University of Pennsylvania.

The estate left by the decedent, according to the petition of the executor and trustee, the Girard Trust Company, filed at the time the testament was offered for probate, was given as "personal property, \$100,000 and upwards," and "real estate, \$55,350." The paper was executed on November 16, 1903, and is witnessed by George H. Ross, A. Haviland, and E. P. Steel.

"I bequeath to the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology my right arm, said to be a desirable specimen of gunshot ankylosis, and also my brain, both to be removed by said Institute promptly after my death; and I direct my executor, before performing any other act of administration, to cause the remainder of my body to be cremated with all convenient despatch, without ostentation or unnecessary expense, and to deposit the ashes thereof in an urn or other small vessel of inexpensive character, to be marked and sealed up in the mural crypt or recess prepared for that

purpose in the main hall of the said Wistar Institute's Museum Building.

"The details of these dispositions may, if my executors so choose, be entrusted to my friends, the Director and Assistant Director of the said Institute, who know my wishes, and will not refuse me that last service.

"I give and devise to the said Wistar Institute, and request it to preserve and maintain it, in such plain and reasonable good order as it now is, my lot in Laurel Hill Cemetery, known as Section 4, No. 114, which I inherited from my father, in which my deceased wife is interred, and in which my brother Thomas, but no other person, is to have the right of burial. Also, my original share in the Library Company of Philadelphia, with the framed certificate authenticating the payment for and registry thereof, over the signature of B. Franklin, which descended to me from my great-grandfather, Richard Wistar, an original subscriber.

"Also the dress-sword presented to me by the citizens of Philadelphia, with the correspondence relating thereto; my general officer's service sword, worn by me in many celebrated engagements; my colonel service sword, worn at Balls Bluff, Antietam and other actions, the scabbard of which was lost when I was wounded at the latter place; my epaulets and all weapons, flags and trophies of war, used or captured by me in the Civil War; my several military and other commissions from the State of Pennsylvania and the United States; the portrait of myself; all my books, my military, official, personal and other manuscripts, correspondence, orders and papers; all my clocks, oil portrait of my mother; all the movable furniture of my library and such other pieces of my household furniture as I may hereafter designate, or as the said Wistar Institute shall desire to have for permanent use in its buildings; all my pictures, photographs and engravings, and my personal recollections in two bound volumes of manuscript, which, however, shall not

be published—if at all—until at least five years after my death.”

After disposing of the remainder of his household effects to brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces, the instrument directs the executor to pay the following legacies, it being specifically stated that the widow or issue of the legatee mentioned is to receive the bequest: “To my brother, Dr. Thomas Wistar, and my sisters, Margaret W. W. Haines, Hannah W. Hacker, Sarah W. Rhoads, and Lydia W. Kendall, and also to the children collectively of my deceased sister, Mary W. Brown, \$10,000 each, making in all the aggregate amount of \$60,000 in six legacies.

“Also to my niece by marriage, Rebecca L. Ransom, \$3000, and to my housekeeper, Elizabeth Gilpin, providing she shall be living with me at the time of my death, but not otherwise, the sum of \$4000 over and above her regular monthly compensation as housekeeper.”

The residue of the estate is devised in trust to the executor, who is directed to pay from the income to his nieces, Mary N. and Jane B. Haines and Lydia W. and Ethel Rhoads, the sum of \$1000 a year so long as they shall remain unmarried or widowed. In case any of the four nieces mentioned shall be married at the time of the testator's death, or shall be subsequently married, such married niece is to be paid a final sum of \$5000, “which is equivalent,” the paper reads, “to what I have given to each of my other married nieces during my lifetime,” and her annuity to be added to that of her sister.

“After the payments of all the said several legacies and annuities,” the testament reads, “and of the taxes, repairs, insurance, maintenance and restoration, and all other necessary and lawful charges and expense that may be required for the protection and maintenance of my estate, I direct that all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate shall be transferred and paid over to the person, natural or corporate, who shall

then be the trustee, lawfully holding the trust estate which was granted and settled by me for the perpetual use and benefit of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, a charitable corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, which trustee is at the present time the Girard Trust Company, of Philadelphia, to be held upon the trusts and for the uses, and subject to the terms, conditions, stipulations and limitations which are in the deed or declaration of trust, and shall thereafter be and constitute an inseparable part of the said trust estate for the sole and perpetual use and benefit of the said The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, as is in and by the said deed declared and limited to all the provisions, stipulations, conditions, limitations and remainders which are in and by the said deed settled, limited and declared.

“It is my intention that all the devises, bequests, legacies, annuities and benefits conferred by this my will, are given to the said several beneficiaries on the express condition that no such beneficiary shall directly or indirectly dispute or contend concerning any clause or direction of my will, and in case of any contention or litigation, I direct that the bequest, devise or legacy, and every other right or claim to any part of my estate of the beneficiary or of any other person so contending, disputing, or litigating shall forthwith lapse, and become part of my residuary estate, to be disposed of as I have provided, or may provide, concerning such estate.

“And I hereby declare that I have no intention of dying intestate as respects any portion of my estate, and if any of the directions or disposition of this my will shall be declared invalid by any competent tribunal, in whole or in part, then the result thereof, so far as any change or modification may be thereby caused, shall inure to the advantage of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, as the ultimate beneficiary, as herein provided and intended.”

TABLET TO GENERAL WISTAR.

The memory of General Isaac J. Wistar has been commemorated in the institution which he founded at the University of Pennsylvania by a brass tablet.

The tablet has been placed on the south wall of the main corridor of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy by the officials of the Institute and friends of the deceased founder. The General's ashes and arm, which he willed to the Institute, have been deposited in the Institute.

The inscription on the plate is as follows:—

“ISAAC J. WISTAR, Sc.D. 1827-1905.
Brigadier-General Volunteers United States Army.
President Academy Natural Sciences.
President American Philosophical Society.
President Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of
Pennsylvania.
Endowed this Institution A.D. 1892.”

THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY
AND BIOLOGY.

The Bulletin of the Wistar Institute recites, that in 1892 a charter was secured by General Isaac J. Wistar, of Philadelphia, from and under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, conferring perpetual incorporation, with the right of perpetual succession and a corporate seal, upon a corporation to be called The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.

A modern fire-proof building, costing \$125,000, was erected at Thirty-sixth Street and Woodland Avenue, in the city of Philadelphia, upon land donated by the University of Pennsylvania, and an endowment sufficient to yield an annual income of \$3000 was vested by General Wistar in a trustee. The Institute was formally opened on May 21, 1894.

The principal objects of the Institute, as stated in its charter, are sheltering, preserving and increasing the extent and usefulness of the anatomical museum originally instituted by Dr. Caspar Wistar, and the promotion of advanced study along biological lines. The nucleus of the Institute's anatomical museum was the first collection of the kind in America, begun by Dr. Caspar Wistar while Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1808-1818. After his death it was presented by his widow, Elizabeth Mifflin Wistar, to the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Pennsylvania presented it to the Wistar Institute.

The first building of the Institute, completed in 1893, is approximately 220 by 67 feet, and four stories high. In 1897 there was erected a new wing, 72 by 46 feet, and of the same height. In the basement of this wing are located the heating and lighting plants.

About one-half of the entire building is used as a museum. The other half is devoted to laboratory purposes. During the interval between the opening of the Institute in 1894 and the year 1905, the endowment was increased by the same donor until the annual income was approximately \$43,000. Of this, about one-half is each year added to a reserve fund. By the will of General Isaac J. Wistar, who died September 18, 1905, the Wistar Institute became residuary legatee to his estate. Under the successive directorships of Dr. Harrison Allen, Dr. Horace Jayne and the present courteous director, Dr. Milton J. Greenman (elected January, 1905), the collection in the lines of human and comparative anatomy has grown from some 3000 objects to more than 14,000; the value of the collection having increased in even greater proportion.

Doctor Greenman, in his latest Report to the Provost of the University, writes:—

“On September 18, 1905, death took from us our friend and patron, General Isaac J. Wistar, to whose generosity anatomical

science is indebted for a most beneficent foundation. Those who knew General Wistar recognized in him a man of great force and courage; one whose practical knowledge of all conditions of man commanded the greatest respect and to know whom was to love. With all his forceful qualities, there was beneath them a most sympathetic, generous and kind heart, ever ready to listen to the difficulties and troubles of his fellow-beings and to render good advice. It was my good fortune as an officer of the Institute to have been associated with General Wistar since its incorporation, in 1893, and to have assisted in many matters relating to the equipment of the Institute and especially with transactions relating to its financial well-being. During all this time it was General Wistar's ambition to make the Wistar Institute as useful as possible to the science of anatomy and to mankind in general, and it is to his exacting business methods and far-seeing policy that we owe a stable and ever-increasing endowment to perpetuate its activities. Of his entire fortune General Wistar gave about two-thirds to the Institute before his death and, with the exception of a few small bequests, willed the balance also to the Institute."

* * * * *

The Neurological Library of Prof. H. H. Donaldson has been placed in the Institute for the use of investigators in the laboratories. The library consists of 1000 bound volumes and 4000 reprints, and is a most valuable acquisition to our working equipment.

We must also mention the very valuable general library, consisting of some 4000 volumes, willed to the Institute by General Wistar, and which was placed in dustproof cases in a specially prepared room at the Institute. With this library came also from General Wistar's home many interesting documents relating to the early history of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and to the War of the Rebellion; also, General Wistar's private letters and correspondence; some interesting pieces of antique furniture; portraits of the Wistar family, including a portrait and a bronze bust of General Wistar,

178 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

together with a large collection of rugs, clocks, library furniture, and relics of various kinds relating to the Wistar family. Some of this material was specified in General Wistar's will as property to come to the Institute, while most of it was selected by the Director in accordance with the will and the more minute directions received from General Wistar during the last year of his life.

The Wistar Library, the portraits, relics, and other articles belonging to this accession, have been arranged in a special room selected and prepared by General Wistar himself for the purpose. This room, usually spoken of as the *Wistar Memorial Room*, is open for board meetings, committee meetings, and similar purposes.

RELICS PRESERVED IN THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY.

Several photographs of objects collected together in the "Wistar Room" of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy are here reproduced.

In the centre of the first picture is a mahogany chiffonier which bears within one of the drawers the following memorandum :—

"My maternal grandfather, AQUILLA JONES, removed his family and household furniture from Philadelphia to the estate of his kinsman MARMADUKE COOPER, Cooper's Creek, where Camden now is, during the British occupation of the city, 1777-8. When his son, my grandfather, ISAAC C. JONES, was a lad of about 8 years old, the house was plundered by Pulaski's Cavalry, and he very well remembered the incident, and saw them break open this chest of drawers with their weapons. The marks of their violence were for a long time more visible, but most of them were obliterated by a primitive 'restorer' about the year 1868.

"ISAAC J. WISTAR."



A GROUP OF FURNITURE IN THE "WISTAR ROOM,"
WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, PHILADELPHIA



THE URN CONTAINING THE ASHES OF GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR,
WITH BRASS TABLET TO HIS MEMORY
IN THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, PHILADELPHIA



A WINEGLASS MADE BY CASPAR WISTAR IN 1738
IT IS NOW DEPOSITED IN THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, PHILADELPHIA



A CASE CONTAINING SWORDS, ETC., BELONGING TO THE LATE GENL. ISAAC J. WISTAR
IN THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, PHILADELPHIA

The mahogany armchair at the side of the chiffonier is exceedingly old, and under the seat is found the following memorandum:—

“This armchair, although since several times reseatd, was brought by my maternal ancestor, J. Griffith Jones, to Philadelphia on his emigration to that place from his former residence in the Parish of Llan Exrill in the County of Merioneth, North Wales, 28th Feb., 1698, O. S. He afterwards became Alderman, Recorder, and the second Mayor (?) of Philadelphia, succeeding Edward Shippen (?) in the latter office. He endeavored to decline the position, pleading his superior duty to his family and business, but accepted it when informed by the Provincial Council that he must otherwise pay a municipal fine of five pounds — a large sum in those days.

“Philadelphia, April 21st, 1901.” * “ISAAC J. WISTAR.

Above the Jones “armchair” is Isaac J. Wistar’s Commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to rank from 29th November, 1862, but dated 16th March, 1863, signed by Abraham Lincoln, and Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Directly over the commission is a portrait in oil of Gen. Isaac J. Wistar.

On the other side of the chiffonier is a high caned-back and rush-bottomed chair, which has a silver plate upon it with the inscription:—

“Formerly of Anthony Benezet, 1713 - 1784.”

Above this Benezet chair is the original Marriage Certificate of Caspar Wistar (the “Immigrant”) and Catharine Johnson of Germantown, in 1726.

Directly over the certificate is a portrait in oil of Lydia Jones, the mother of General Isaac J. Wistar.

Another photograph represents “a wineglass made for his own use by Caspar Wistar about 1738, at his Glass Works, near Salem, N. J., being the first constructed in America.”

* The above statement by General Wistar is incorrect as to J. Griffith Jones having been second Mayor of Philadelphia. A man named Griffith Jones was the third Mayor under the charter of 1701, succeeding Anthony Morris, who was second Mayor under that charter.

This wineglass descended through Mifflin Wistar to General Isaac J. Wistar, and is now deposited in the "Wistar Room" of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia.

The large case shown in one of our photographs contains objects of interest appertaining to General Isaac J. Wistar. It is placed at one end of the "Wistar Room," in the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia.

On the lowest shelf are seen the General's military saddle, an old carbine, and some old pieces of ammunition.

On the shelf above is General Isaac J. Wistar's "service sword." This sword was worn by Isaac J. Wistar at Ball's Bluff, through the Peninsular Campaign, at Second Bull Run, Hyattstown and Antietam. At the last-named battle he was wounded and remained on the ground between the two armies, at the farthest point of advance by Sedgwick's 2d Corps. John D. Rogers, 1st Sergeant, Company C, of Wistar's regiment, hastily applied a tourniquet, composed of his bayonet and Colonel Wistar's handkerchief, and then, by command of Colonel Wistar, saved the sword and rejoined the regiment. The scabbard and belt were afterwards taken from Colonel Wistar's person by an officer of the 12th Georgia Confederate Regiment. The sword has never been cleaned, and is still covered with the blood of that great battle. Colonel Wistar was removed to a neighboring field hospital during the night by some less wounded men of his regiment, and later was sent to general hospital in an ambulance with Lieutenant Wilson of his regiment, who died in the ambulance.

This sword was presented to the Wistar Institute, March 9, 1895.

Behind the service sword are the "Epaulets of Isaac J. Wistar, Brigadier-General Volunteers U. S. Army, Commission for Antietam (September 17, 1862) November 29, 1862. Presented to the Wistar Institute by General Isaac J. Wistar, March 10, 1895."

Upon the shelf above is an elegant presentation sword, the hilt and scabbard of which are beautifully chased and inlaid with precious stones.

This sword was presented to Isaac J. Wistar, Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, by his fellow citizens of Philadelphia, as a token of appreciation of his distinguished gallantry in the field, Camp Suffolk, Va., May 14, 1863.

Presented to the Wistar Institute by General Isaac J. Wistar, 1894.

THE WISTAR PARTY AND THE WISTAR HOUSE.

The Wistar Party, as it now exists, is the direct outgrowth of the parties given by Dr. Caspar Wistar, and was formed by his friends at his death, the kindred feeling being awakened entirely by his social spirit and his unpretending but liberal hospitality.

It was the habit of Doctor Wistar, upon his return from Europe in 1787, to meet his friends at his house on Sunday evenings when, at the close of an evening of conversation and intellectual enjoyment, a simple collation was served. At first, more voluntary than invited, the gathering gradually became regular and habitual, and about the year 1800 they assumed a determinate form. In 1811 the evening was changed to Saturday, and the refreshments, though always simple, became uniform. The guests varied from ten to fifty, and the meetings were commenced in October or November and continued until March or April.

The parties consisted of men pre-eminent in the social and intellectual life of the city, and are described as "not only being eminently social and pleasing but often sprightly and gay." They were held at Doctor Wistar's residence, the southwest corner of Fourth and Prune (now Locust) Streets, and were continued without intermission from week to week

182 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

during the season until within a brief period of his death, which occurred in 1818.

At this time some of his friends resolved to revive these gatherings and continue them upon the lines observed by Doctor Wistar, and for that end Judge William Tilghman, Mr. Robert M. Patterson, Mr. P. S. Du Ponceau, Mr. John Vaughan, Mr. Reuben Haines, Mr. Robert Walsh, Mr. Z. Collins and Dr. Thomas C. James met, formed themselves into an association, and agreed to give three parties every year during the season. This was the origin of the Wistar Party, which still exists.

At the foundation, certain rules were adopted which, with some minor modifications, have since been observed. The number of residents who could be invited was limited to twenty, but every member had the privilege of introducing as many visitors upon his own responsibility as he pleased. Saturday night was the evening selected, and a sumptuary code was made that the entertainment should be marked by inexpensive simplicity. In 1818 the number of the Wistar party was eight, in 1821 it increased to 16, and gradually augmented to 24, which it attained in 1828, and from that time it has remained the same, except between the years 1837 and 1842, when it fluctuated between 24 and 26 members.

At the annual meeting in 1842 the present organization was made, the constitution reduced to writing, and the two essential laws of its existence rigidly adhered to: first, that no one is eligible to membership who is not a member of the American Philosophical Society, and, secondly, that unanimity is necessary to a choice. Thus constituted, the Wistar Party continued to perform its hospitable functions with constantly increasing acceptance.

The breaking out of the Civil War, however, led to a resolution postponing the parties for the season, and similar action was taken in 1862 and 1863. The object of the

association failing, many of the members sent in their resignations and, in 1866, only two members remained, when the annual meetings were discontinued.

The suspended condition of the Wistar Party left a notable gap in the social activity of Philadelphia, and an effort to fill it was made by the organization of the Union Club in 1862. This Club came to an end in 1870, and the following year saw the birth of the Saturday Club, founded on the lines of the Wistar Party. In about ten years it too disbanded, and in 1884 the Fortnightly Club came into existence.

This organization framed its constitution and regulations on the lines of the Wistar Party, strictly limiting the number of guests and the character of the entertainment. After two years of successful existence it was felt by its members that it so nearly approached in design and details the suspended Wistar Party that it might properly undertake the revival and reorganization of the latter.

The survivors of the Wistar Party were Mr. Isaac Lea and Mr. Moncure Robinson, and being informed of the desire of the Fortnightly Club, they assented and elected Dr. Caspar Wistar, Mr. William Sellers, Dr. Horace Howard Furness, Mr. Craig Biddle, Dr. William Pepper, Mr. Fairman Rogers, Mr. Henry Charles Lea, Dr. Francis W. Lewis, Mr. Chas. Platt, Mr. Thomas McKean, Mr. William F. Norris, Mr. E. Coppée Mitchell, Mr. John S. Newbold, Mr. Richard C. McMurtrie, Mr. Morton P. Henry, Mr. Charles C. Harrison, Mr. George Tucker Bispham and Mr. J. Dundas Lippincott. These gentlemen, who still retained their membership in the Fortnightly Club, met in the following year and elected the remaining members of the Fortnightly Club, together with Dr. Persifor Frazer, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Dr. I. Minis Hayes, Mr. William Henry Rawle, Mr. George Harrison Fisher, Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, Mr. Richard M. Cadwalader and Mr. Samuel Dickson. These, with Mr. Lea and Mr. Robinson, then met and reorganized the Wistar

Party, and the season of 1897 was opened with its first party on January 8th.

The regulation concerning the sumptuary character of the entertainment has caused considerable discussion among the members, and at times has been exceeded in the spirit if not the letter of the law. The regulation reads: "The entertainment shall be simple in character, consisting of croquettes and oysters in one style (or of oysters in two styles without croquettes), one kind of salad, ices and fruits and two kinds of wines (sparkling wines excluded)." This was adopted during the early life of the party to prevent an ostentatious display in the form of a collation on the part of some members, which decree caused the death of the old Saturday Club.

This rule upon occasions has been unobserved. At one of the parties the host served raw oysters in addition to scalloped oysters and croquettes. Upon being brought to book in his breach of the rule, he declared that raw oysters were "really oysters in no style, therefore could not be reckoned." Upon another occasion the host served Rhine wine, Hochheimer, Bordeaux and Lafitte. His attention being called to the clause "two kinds of wines," he replied: "Yes, I have observed it, serving only white and red. I can find no mention of the number of white and red wines that I can use, however."

The following gentlemen now belong to "The Wistar Association": Mr. C. C. Harrison, Mr. Henry Charles Lea, Judge Craig Biddle, Dr. Persifor Frazer, Dr. I. Minis Hayes, Mr. Samuel Dickson, Mr. William W. Frazier, Mr. John Cadwalader, Mr. Israel Wistar Morris, Mr. Richard L. Ashhurst, Mr. T. DeWitt Cuyler, Mr. C. Hartman Kuhn, Dr. Horace Jayne, Mr. Joseph G. Rosengarten, Dr. Wharton Sinkler, Mr. Stuart Wood, Mr. George F. Baer, Dr. James C. Wilson, Mr. George Wharton Pepper, Mr. J. Rodman Paul, Mr. Hampton L. Carson, and Dr. R. G. le Conte.



CASPAR WISTAR, M.D.

HUSBAND OF ELIZABETH MIFFLIN

No. 214

FROM AN OIL PAINTING IN THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, PHILADELPHIA



THE WISTAR HOUSE

**AT THE S. W. CORNER OF 4TH AND LOCUST STREETS, FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF PROF. CASPAR WISTAR,
IN WHICH THE WISTAR PARTIES WERE ORIGINALLY HELD**

WISTAR



PARTY

Israel N. Morris requests
the pleasure of Mr. John T. Morris's
company on Saturday evening Jan 3 4th '08
at nine o'clock, at 225 So. 8th St.

The time of an early answer is requested

A CARD OF INVITATION TO A WISTAR PARTY

The number of invitations issued by any member giving a Wistar Party must not exceed 200.

It is an interesting fact, that the house in which the Wistar parties were first started is still standing at the southwest corner of Fourth and Locust Streets. Reproductions of photographs of this house and a card of invitation to a Wistar Party are here presented.

PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR CASPAR WISTAR.

CASPAR WISTAR, M. D., b. Sept. 13, 1761, d. Jan. 22, 1818; m. (1st) in 1788, Isabella Marshall, who died in 1790; m. (2nd) Nov. 28th, 1798, Elizabeth Mifflin,⁶ dau. of George and Martha Morris Mifflin.

Dr. Caspar Wistar was Professor of Anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania and a physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The photograph here shown was taken from the oil painting which hangs in the entrance hall of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia.

A FEAST OF ROSES.

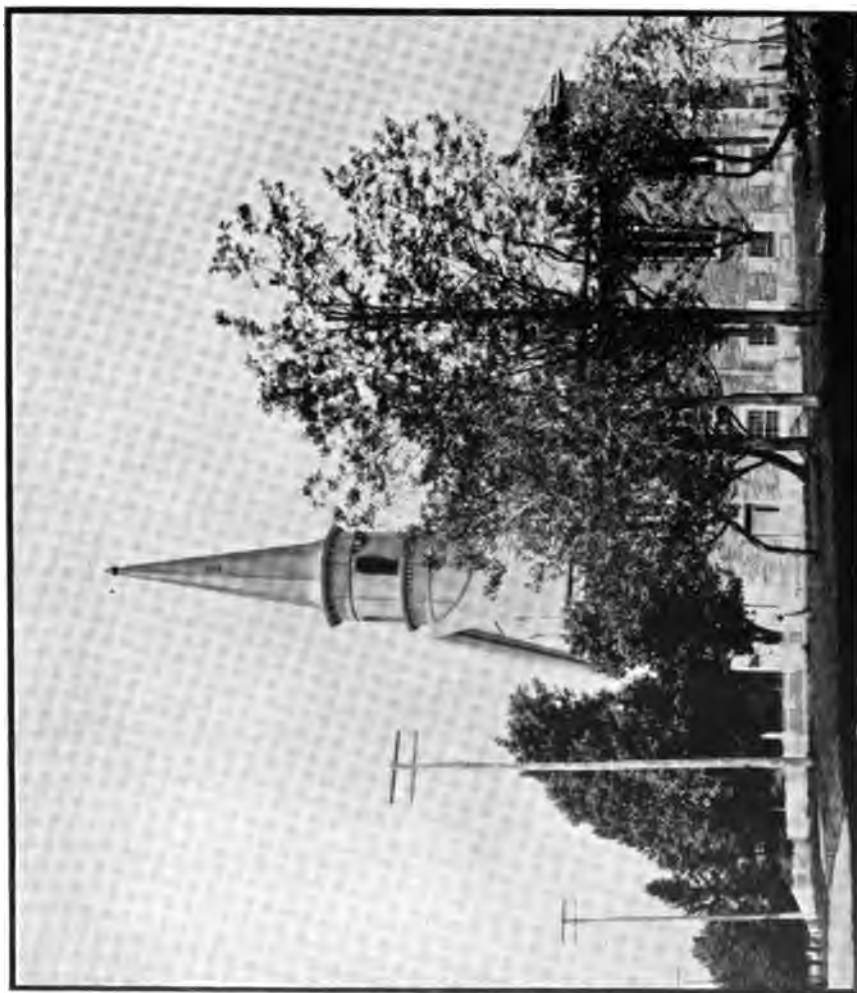
Sunday, June the 8th, 1902, will long be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of the Tulpehocken Trinity Reformed Church, located midway between Stouchsburg and Myerstown in Berks county. It was the occasion of the payment of 157 red roses by the congregation to the descendants of Caspar Wistar, who, 163 years ago, deeded the tract of land on which the building is erected. The rental was to be a red rose each year. This had been tendered for some time, but for 157 years it had not been paid. When the bell tolled for the service, it was estimated that nearly 800 were crowded into the building, while twice as many were on the outside. Over 200 vehicles surrounded the churchyard.

During the exercises, several interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. H. J. Welker, the pastor; the Rev. James I. Good, D.D., of Reading; Freeland G. Hobson, Esq., of Collegeville, and Roland S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, who spoke particularly of the legal significance of "quitrent." The event of the day was the presentation of the roses, which was performed by Miss Edyth T. Welker, daughter of the pastor. The 157 roses, all of the "American Beauty" variety, were placed in a large vase which stood on a pedestal. Miss Welker, advancing to the side of the pulpit, turned to Mr. Dillwyn Wistar, the fifth lineal descendant of Caspar Wistar, delegated by the descendants to receive the roses, and, after referring to the beauty and symbolism of the rose, said:—

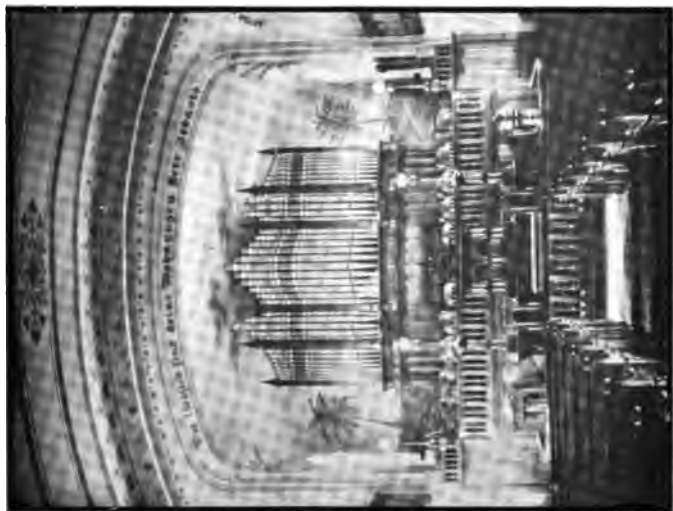
"On this festive occasion, the rose shall serve a special purpose. One hundred and fifty-seven years ago Caspar Wistar donated to our ancestors 100 acres of land on which to erect a house of worship and to bury their dead, in consideration of which the tribute of one red rose is to be given annually. In accordance with this requirement and wish, we will now give 157 red roses, one for each year, to the one entitled to the token.

"I therefore, in the name of the trustees of this, the Tulpehocken Congregation, now tender in loving remembrance of Caspar Wistar, our benefactor, 157 roses to Dillwyn Wistar, his fifth lineal descendant."

This was spoken by Miss Welker in a clear voice that could be distinctly heard all over the church. She was clad in white and wore a red rose. When she had finished speaking she handed the roses to Mr. Wistar. In receiving them he said: "I accept these roses in the kindly spirit in which they are tendered, on behalf of the descendants of Caspar Wistar." Advancing to the platform, Mr. Wistar then read an interesting paper, in which he dwelt on the historical evidences of the Wistar ancestry. He referred to the wars in



TULPEHOCKEN REFORMED CHURCH



TULPEHOCKEN REFORMED CHURCH ORGAN

the seventeenth century which devastated Europe and through which many took refuge in the Palatinate, and subsequently suffered oppression in 1650. This was followed by William Penn and other Friends in 1682 offering to the persecuted a haven of rest in Pennsylvania. Mr. Wistar dwelt on the heroic character of the people of that time and their sturdy virtues. His was a thoughtful and well-prepared paper that showed careful research.

The choir then sang "Give Thanks," after which Roland S. Morris, Esq., a member of the Philadelphia bar, spoke. He said, in part: "It has been suggested that this quittance of one red rose began in the time of the War of the Roses, and was performed as a feudal service by those who desired to express their loyalty and devotion to the House of Lancaster. This same idea was continued for many years. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn for a return of two beaver skins annually to the Throne." Referring to Caspar Wistar, he said: "Surely such characters are a precious heritage to those who by blood or interest have come into some touch with their lives. Such a heritage bears with it a necessary burden of responsibility. It should teach us that the early workers of Colonial days have handed to us an inheritance which will require our best efforts, linked to our highest ideals, to successfully preserve and enlarge. May we be inspired by the memories which this quaint old custom suggests, and may that inspiration force itself into all the duties which we undertake to perform. Then, indeed, this Festival of Roses will be more than the mere fulfillment of a contract, for it will be a constant reminder to us and those who follow of those things that are more excellent."

Dr. Robert C. Moon followed with a short historical reference to Caspar Wistar and his Morris descendants.

In honor of the day, a prominent member of the family in Philadelphia donated to the church a red-rose window—a fine piece of artistic workmanship, which was much admired.

188 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

In one section of the window is a large red rose and in the other the initials "C. W." The inscription reads: "In memory of Caspar Wistar, born February 3d, 1696, in Hilsbach, in the Rhenish Palatinate. Died 1752, in Philadelphia. He donated 100 acres of land to this, the Tulpehocken Reformed Church, in 1745, on which to erect a house of worship and where to bury their dead.

"A token to be offered annually of one red rose. On June 8, 1902, the congregation tendered in loving remembrance of our ancestor 157 red roses to Dillwyn Wistar, his fifth lineal descendant. Presented by one of his descendants."

The history of the Reformed Congregation at Tulpehocken dates back to 1727. The records of the church were found in The Hague, Holland, by Rev. Dr. J. I. Good, of Reading, some years ago.

On June 1, 1903, the Feast of Roses was repeated, but on the second occasion, in addition to the presentation of a red rose as rental, a white rose was tendered in gratitude to the descendants of Caspar Wistar, for their kindness in aiding the congregation to secure a pipe-organ for the church, in memory of Caspar Wistar.

The presentation of the roses was made by Miss Edyth Troth Welker to Mr. Dillwyn Wistar, as on the former occasion.

Several musical numbers, both vocal and instrumental, were given.

Addresses were made on this occasion by the Rev. D. S. Klopp, D. D.; Mr. Dillwyn Wistar, the Rev. H. J. Welker, and Dr. Robert C. Moon; and a recitation was given by Mrs. Margaret Morris Moon.



THOMAS ROTHWELL

HUSBAND OF ANN MORRIS

No. 243



RICHARD WISTAR,
SON OF CASPAR WISTAR AND
CATHERINE JOHNSON

B. 1727. D. 1781.

M. (1) 1751, SARAH WYATT;
(2) 1776, MARY GILBERT NÉE BACON



MARY WISTAR,
DAUGHTER OF CASPAR WISTAR
AND MARY FRANKLIN

B. 1772. D. UNMD. 1810



ELIZABETH BUCKLEY (MORRIS) WISTAR

No. 353



SARAH WISTAR,
DAUGHTER OF
THOMAS WISTAR AND MARY WALN

B. 1804. D. 1872. M. 1828, MARMADUKE C. COPE



ELIZABETH (GILES) MORRIS,
WIFE OF CASPAR W. MORRIS

No. 132



CASPAR W. MORRIS

No. 132



ISAAC W. MORRIS—TAKEN IN 1807

No. 135



SARAH (PASCHALL) MORRIS,
WIFE OF ISAAC W. MORRIS

No. 135



CATHARINE W. MORRIS

No. 136



CATHARINE WISTAR

No. 130



ELIZABETH B. MORRIS

No. 247



MARY (HOLLINGSWORTH) MORRIS,
WIFE OF ISRAEL W. MORRIS

No. 138



REBECCA (MORRIS) CORSE

No. 245



CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN MORRIS

No. 194



SAMUEL W. MORRIS

No. 137



WARDER MORRIS

No. 162

THE WILLING FAMILY.

THE following particulars may be appropriately added to the account of the Willing family given on pages 486, 487:—

CHARLES WILLING, son of Thomas Willing of Bristol, England, merchant, and his wife Ann Harrison, b. Bristol, May 18, 1710; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, 1754; m. Jan. 21, 1730, Ann Shippen, dau. of Joseph Shippen and Abigail Grosse. He came to Philadelphia when 18 years of age and entered upon mercantile pursuits. He was active in establishing the Philadelphia Associators, in 1744; was Captain in the Associated Regiment of Foot in Philadelphia, 1747; a subscriber to the first Dancing Academy, and one of the founders and first trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, 1749-1754. He was Associate Justice of the City Court, 1747; Mayor of Philadelphia, 1748 and again in 1754, and was for several years a member of the Vestry of Christ Church.

Children of Charles Willing and Ann Shippen:—

1. **THOMAS WILLING**, b. Dec. 19, 1731; d. Jan. 19, 1821; m. June 19, 1763, Ann McCall.
2. **ANN WILLING**, b. July 16, 1733; d. Jan. 2, 1812; m. Feb. 8, 1762, Tench Francis.
3. **DOROTHY WILLING**, b. July 16, 1735; d. in Scotland, 1782; m. Captain (afterwards Sir) Walter Sterling of Taskine.
4. **CHARLES WILLING**, b. May 30, 1738; d. March 22, 1788; m. May 24, 1760, Elizabeth Hannah Carrington.
5. **MARY WILLING**, b. Sept. 24, 1740; d. March 28, 1814; m. Jan. 29, 1761, Colonel William Byrd.
6. **ELIZABETH WILLING**, b. Feb. 10, 1742/3; d. Jan. 17, 1830; m. Aug. 7, 1769, Samuel Powel.
7. **RICHARD WILLING**, b. Jan. 2, 1744; d. Jan. 30, 1798; m. Jan. 30, 1766, Margaret Kortright.
8. **ABIGAIL WILLING**, b. July 15, 1747; d. Aug. 10, 1791; unm.
9. **JOSEPH WILLING**, b. Oct. 13, 1749; d. July 4, 1750.
10. **JAMES WILLING**, b. Feb. 9, 1750/1; d. Oct. 13, 1801.
11. **MARGARET WILLING**, b. Jan. 15, 1753; d. Sept. 21, 1816; m. Nov. 16, 1755, Robert Hare.

190 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

The children of Charles Willing and Anne Shippen are referred to in the article upon the Willing Family (pages 486, 487). It will be seen that among them was Elizabeth Willing, b. Feb. 10, 1742-3; d. Jan. 17, 1830; m. Aug. 7, 1769, Samuel Powel, the patriot Mayor of Philadelphia, and a descendant of Anthony Morris (*vide* page 460 *et seq.*).

It will also be seen that Charles Willing, a son of Charles Willing and Anne Shippen, b. May 30, 1738; d. Mar. 22, 1788; m. May 24, 1760, Elizabeth Hannah Carrington of Barbados. Ann Willing, one of their two daughters, married Luke Morris⁵ (page 399), thus establishing another connection of the Shippen, Willing and Morris families.

WILL OF ANN WILLING MORRIS.

The will of Ann Willing Morris, of Germantown, widow of Luke Morris, late of Peckham, in the County of Philadelphia, was dated February 24, 1840, proved January 25, 1853. She desired to be buried near the grave of her daughter Ann in St. Luke's churchyard in Germantown. To granddaughter Ann Johnson she bequeathed five hundreddollars in memory of the said daughter Ann.

In token of maternal affection she bequeathed to her son Thomas a silver stew dish, tongs and stand, the death-bed gifts "of my honored father," marked C.W.; and at the request of his father a silver bowl marked A. E. M. To oldest daughter Abby a silver cream pot marked Abby Willing, with the Willing arms engraved. To daughter Elizabeth a silver tankard, "the parting gift of my honored mother to me, handed down from her family in Barbados; also at the request of her father an old-fashioned tea pot marked E. Hudson."

To daughter Margaretta a pair of silver butter boats, ladles and waiters "of my mother's family plate, with my bible, her parting memento upon her last voyage to her

native island Barbados." To daughter Susan a small silver cup which "I have used from my infancy."

In affectionate remembrance to cousin Martha Hare, to Ann, widow of late cousin Charles Willing Hare, deceased, and to niece Charlotte Emily Alleyne, a mourning brooch to each. "In remembrance of our long and early friendship I give and bequeath to my cousin Sophia Harrison and Elizabeth Powel Fisher each a gold thimble, a small but sincere token." To daughter Elizabeth her diamond breastpin. To daughter Margaretta the remainder of her wearing apparel.

To daughters Elizabeth Carrington Morris and Margaretta Hare Morris, all the household furniture, linen, plate, etc., relating to the household establishment not before given; also the entire property where she was then living in Germantown. To daughter Margaretta Hare Morris, the unexpired time of Mary Ann Lutz, and if the latter performed her duties with fidelity she was to be paid ten dollars more than her freedom dues.

"I am anxious that my two unmarried daughters, Elizabeth and Margaretta, should continue and maintain by amicably residing together on this place where I now live, bequeathed to them at my decease by my late Aunt Elizabeth Powell by her last will." The residue of estate to her son Thomas Willing Morris, and cousin Joshua Francis Fisher, during the life of said Elizabeth Carrington Morris and Margaretta Hare Morris, in trust, the income for the benefit of the two said daughters until their decease, the principal to be then divided into five equal shares, and one-fifth part to each of the following: her son Thomas Willing Morris, or if deceased to his daughter Anna Maria Morris; her oldest daughter Abby Willing, wife of Justus Johnson; her daughter Susan Sophia, wife of John Stockton Littell; and one-fifth part of said residue to be at the disposal of each of her said daughters, Elizabeth Carrington Morris and Margaretta Hare Morris, by their wills.

192 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

Thomas Willing Morris and Joshua Francis Fisher appointed executors. Witnessed by Anthony Johnson and Samuel B. Morris.

Codicil, dated February 16, 1848, appointed John Stockton Littell executor in place of Joshua Francis Fisher. Witnessed by Susan E. Johnson and George C. Morris. Codicil proved by Susan E. Fallon, formerly Johnson, and George C. Morris. (Philadelphia Wills, *Liber* 30, folio 179.)

Attached to the original will is the following:—

The last Will & Testament enclosed herewith to be opened by her Executors Thomas Willing Morris and John Stockton Littell with the Codicil appended in the presence of as many of her children as may conveniently be collected together upon the occasion of the death of their

Affectionate Mother,

ANN WILLING MORRIS.

FEBRUARY 16th, 1848.

“POWELTON.”

As we are able, by the courtesy of Robert J. Hare Powel, Esq., to present a reproduction of a photograph of “Powelton House,” which he has carefully preserved, it will be convenient to offer here a more complete history of the Mansion than has been given on page 484 in Vol. II. Many of the following data have also been kindly furnished by Mr. Powel:—

“Powelton House” was situated at the west side of the Schuylkill, opposite Race Street, on an elevation so far above the river as to be conspicuous from streets on the eastern side nearly as far down as Broad Street.

The Powelton property consisted of 97 acres (deed by Thomas Willing to Samuel Powel of November 13, 1775), covered with fine trees. Was bounded on the east by the



SAMUEL POWEL

No. 78

FROM AN OIL PAINTING IN THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



"POWELTON"

WEST PHILADELPHIA

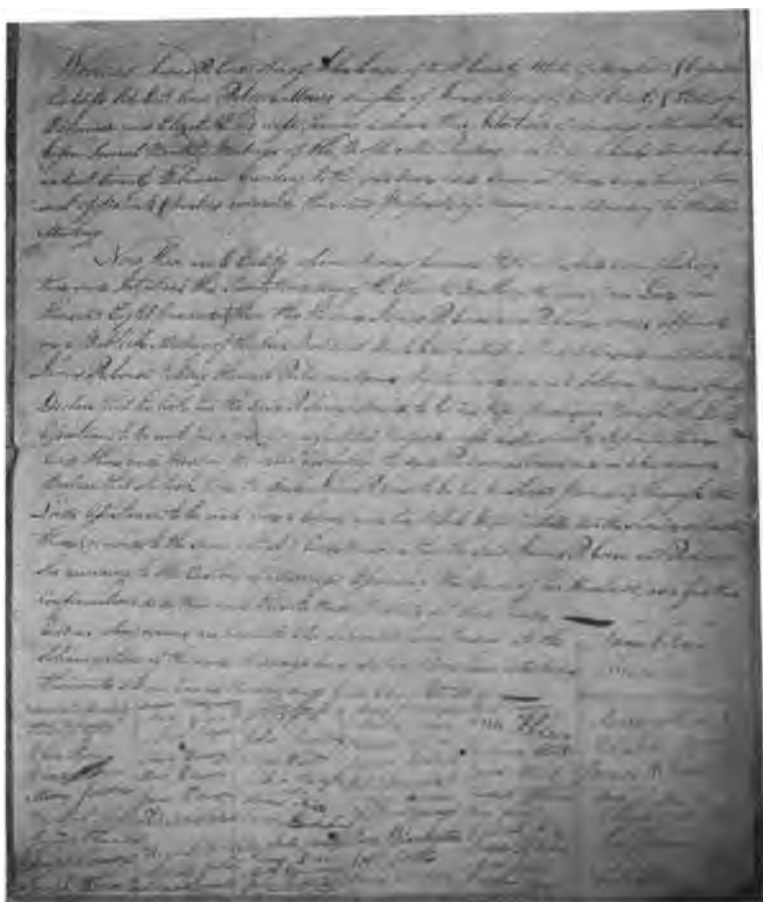


ANTHONY W. MORRIS

No. 157



THE OLD FRANKLIN MANSION, NEW YORK



MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF
JAMES R. CORSE AND REBECCA MORRIS, 11TH Mo. 23d. 1803

river Schuylkill, on the north by Bingham's Estate, on the west by "Westlands" (34th to 35th Streets) and the Alexander Baring Estate, and on the south by the Lancaster Turnpike road.

Thomas Willing was a brother of Elizabeth Willing, who, on August 7, 1769, married Samuel Powel, who was originally a Quaker, but afterwards became a churchman. Through the Willing title Mrs. Elizabeth Powel became the owner of "Powelton." Her husband, Samuel Powel, was the last Mayor of Philadelphia under the Crown in 1775-6 and the first Mayor under the new City Charter in 1789. He died September 9, 1793.

Although Mrs. Powel had had children, they all died young. One of her nephews was John Powel Hare (1786 to 1856, the name of Powel having been interpolated at the request of the aunt), the youngest son of Robert Hare (1752 to 1811), who was conspicuous as a Framer of the first Constitution, a Member of the Assembly in 1791, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania 1796 to 1800, and "ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor of the State." Robert Hare was also the father of Prof. Robert Hare, one of the most eminent scientific men of the early part of the last century. John Powel Hare's mother was Margaret Willing, a younger sister of his aunt, Elizabeth Powel, who adopted him as her son, and by Act of Assembly, January 17, 1808, he was authorized to change (transpose) his name from John Powel Hare to John Hare Powel (afterward Col. John Hare Powel). He succeeded to the ownership of Powelton, on the death of Mrs. Powel, January 17, 1830.

"Col. John Hare Powel lived at Powelton until 1852. The following year, 1853, it was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which company placed its terminus upon the 30-acre parcel along the river, and sold the remaining 63-acre parcel for residential purposes, as it was not required for railroad uses."

"Powelton" was Colonel Powel's principal place of residence down to 1852. He lived there with his large family

of sons and daughters, including Samuel and Mary Johnston Powel, who resided there after their marriage, from 1846 to 1850, and whose eldest son, Samuel Powel (1848 to 1902), was born there, as was also the father in 1818. Colonel Powel spent much time in frequent visits to England and Europe, and two of his children, John Hare Powel (1837 to 1908), who at one time was Mayor of the city of Newport, and served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Rhode Island Regiment of Volunteers during the early part of the Civil War, and Ida Powel (1840 to 1908), who married, first, Edward Morrell (the father of Col. Ed. de Veaux Morrell of Philadelphia), and, secondly, John G. Johnson, the famous Philadelphia lawyer and art-collector, were born in Paris, but he usually passed his summers in Newport, R. I., going there prior to 1840.

Colonel Powel added both wings to the "Powelton" Mansion—more than doubling the size of the original house—and he expended large sums, amounting to over \$37,000, on the property.

E. Spencer Miller purchased the property, with two or three acres of land, about 1860, and there he and his family resided for about 20 years. He purchased dependent upon inducing City Councils to change the line of Thirty-second Street somewhat, so as to save the house from condemnation proceedings for the opening of that street.

"The house, being well adapted to its surroundings, was a fine example of the best type of the pure Colonial architecture: graceful in its curved lines, harmonious in its proportions, symmetrical in its plan, of great solidity, and remarkable for its spacious rooms and for the stern simplicity of the rigid classic decorations; it was in keeping with Colonel Powel's character, and bore the impress of the man. It was filled with many beautiful works of art, collected during his numerous trips to Europe."

In 1832, Colonel Powel purchased the property (entire square) at the southeast corner of Locust and 13th Streets,



SAMUEL WELLS MORRIS

(JUDGE)

No. 337



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1957

87-557



ANNA (ELLIS) MORRIS

WIFE OF SAMUEL WELLS MORRIS (JUDGE)

No. 337

CONTENTS

1906

1907



ANNA (ELLIS) MORRIS

WIFE OF SAMUEL WELLS MORRIS (JUDGE)

No. 337



SARAH (MORRIS) WALN

No. 338



WILLIAM COX ELLIS

HUSBAND OF REBECCA (MORRIS) ELLIS

No. 339



REBECCA (MORRIS) ELLIS

No. 339



CAROLINE (MORRIS) PENNOCK

No. 345



LOUISA (GARDINER) MORRIS

WIFE OF JAMES PEMBERTON MORRIS

No. 350





THE LIFE OF

MARY W. F. WALKER

BY



JAMES PEMBERTON MORRIS

No. 350



CATHARINE (MORRIS) BROWN

No. 360



A BOOK PLATE OF LEVI MORRIS

Philadelphia, and erected there a house; but two of his children dying there (Harford and Elizabeth), he sold the property in 1835 to General Robert Patterson. In 1883 the house became the home of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In 1850 Colonel Powel purchased the property at the northeast corner of Walnut and 19th Streets and erected the brownstone house which was, in 1860, sold to Alexander Brown. Mr. Robert J. Hare Powel informs us that he, with his parents—Samuel Powel (1818 to 1885) and Mary Johnston Powel (1821 to 1900)—and his five brothers and sisters, all lived in this house for many years.

A BOOK-PLATE OF LEVI MORRIS.

This book-plate, which was designed by Levi and Naomi (McClenachan) Morris, contains the armorial bearings of three associated families: the one in the centre typifying the Morris family, that at the top the Hollingsworth, and that at the bottom the Paschall. This arrangement is due to the fact that the mother of Levi Morris was a Hollingsworth and his maternal grandmother was a Paschall. As he belonged to the seventh generation of the Morris family, counting from Anthony Morris, the mariner, he placed the figure 7 in a star.

In the centre is shown the mouth of a cave, into which is running a cat with a rabbit in its mouth, commemorating the providential incident described on pages 299 and 300 of Vol. I. The figure of Justice on the left side of the design symbolizes the judicial appointments which have been held by members of the Morris family; and the glass-blower on the right has reference to the achievements of the Caspar Wistar ancestor, who founded the important glass-works in Salem, New Jersey, in 1729-30.

"Codorus" was formerly the name of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Morris's residence, now called "Harriton," at Bryn Mawr, Pa. (*vide* Vol. II., pp. 704-707).



LOUISA (GARDINER) MORRIS

WIFE OF JAMES PEMBERTON MORRIS

No. 350



ALYSSA BROWN



THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

X



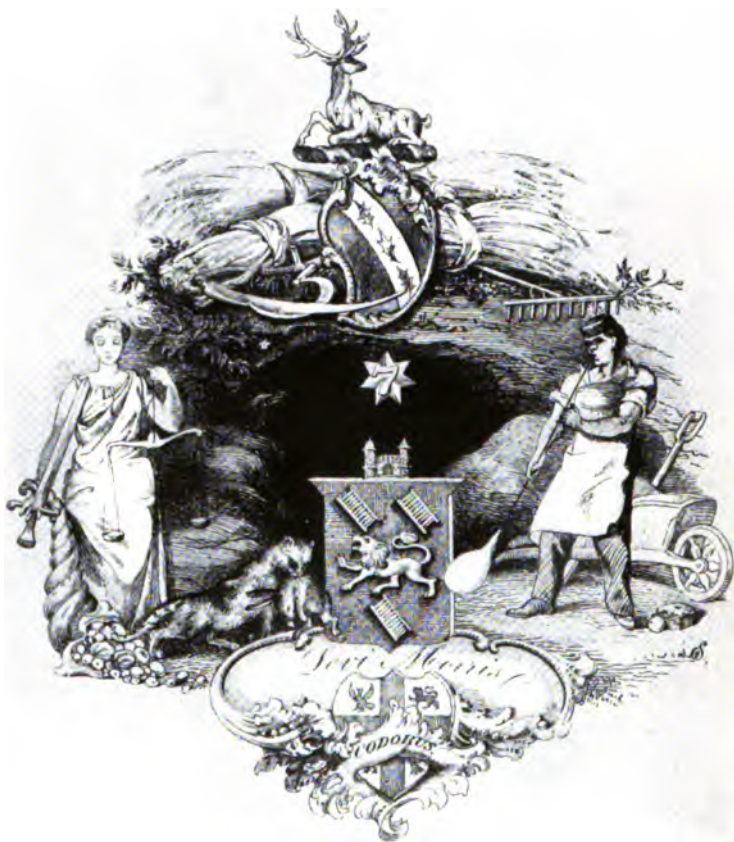
JAMES PEMBERTON MORRIS

No. 350



CATHARINE (MORRIS) BROWN

No. 360



A BOOK PLATE OF LEVI MORRIS

Philadelphia, and erected there a house; but two of his children dying there (Harford and Elizabeth), he sold the property in 1835 to General Robert Patterson. In 1883 the house became the home of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In 1850 Colonel Powel purchased the property at the northeast corner of Walnut and 19th Streets and erected the brownstone house which was, in 1860, sold to Alexander Brown. Mr. Robert J. Hare Powel informs us that he, with his parents—Samuel Powel (1818 to 1885) and Mary Johnston Powel (1821 to 1900)—and his five brothers and sisters, all lived in this house for many years.

A BOOK-PLATE OF LEVI MORRIS.

This book-plate, which was designed by Levi and Naomi (McClenachan) Morris, contains the armorial bearings of three associated families: the one in the centre typifying the Morris family, that at the top the Hollingsworth, and that at the bottom the Paschall. This arrangement is due to the fact that the mother of Levi Morris was a Hollingsworth and his maternal grandmother was a Paschall. As he belonged to the seventh generation of the Morris family, counting from Anthony Morris, the mariner, he placed the figure 7 in a star.

In the centre is shown the mouth of a cave, into which is running a cat with a rabbit in its mouth, commemorating the providential incident described on pages 299 and 300 of Vol. I. The figure of Justice on the left side of the design symbolizes the judicial appointments which have been held by members of the Morris family; and the glass-blower on the right has reference to the achievements of the Caspar Wistar ancestor, who founded the important glass-works in Salem, New Jersey, in 1729-30.

“Codorus” was formerly the name of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Morris’s residence, now called “Harriton,” at Bryn Mawr, Pa. (*vide* Vol. II., pp. 704-707).

196 *The Morris Family of Philadelphia.*

ISRAEL MORRIS.

Pages 559 and 707. 374. ISRAEL MORRIS,⁷ d. Dec. 13, 1905, at the age of 94 years.

Israel Morris was a gentleman of the old school, with a cheery word for all with whom he was thrown, rich and poor alike. After a long and active life, he has left behind him an unsullied name. His influence was a quiet one, but as one of his nephews has remarked, he was never with him without feeling an increased incentive to a more earnest and honest life. Having outlived her whom he always called his "beloved wife," only a few years, he has now rejoined her, whose loss he never ceased to deeply feel.

Up to the last he retained possession of all his faculties, and his judgment in all matters was always reliable and highly esteemed. He kept up his interest in the affairs of life around him, and liked to be informed of whatever was going on in the world. He had nominally retired from business in the year 1860, but kept himself fully occupied in many other matters. He was a director, and an active one, for many years—nearly up to the close of his life—in the Bank of North America, The American Fire Insurance Company, and The Provident Life and Trust Company, relinquishing these positions only when he felt that he could no longer attend properly to the duties and responsibilities which they required. He also took a warm interest in the Free Library and Reading-room of the Philadelphia City Institute, at 18th and Chestnut Streets, of which he had been one of the founders, and a manager, for many years. The following is a copy of the Minute of the Board of Directors of the Bank of North America, unanimously adopted at their stated meeting, December 14, 1905:—

IN MEMORIAM.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of North America, in meeting assembled, hear with great sorrow of the death of their long-time associate and former fellow member, Israel Morris.

Mr. Morris served this bank as a director for forty-three years, resigning his office, while in full possession of his faculties, at the age of 91 years. During his long directorate he was one of its most faithful and efficient officers. His judgment regarding bank matters was far-reaching and uniformly correct. His integrity of character was beyond question, and his uniform kindness was most pronounced. Having before us a retrospect of his long-continued usefulness, genuine ability, and sterling character, we unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

That this Board of Directors humbly recognize the visitation of the Divine Will, and while thankful for the long life vouchsafed to our late associate, are yet full of sorrow in our bereavement.

That we hereby bear testimony to the high moral standing, unflinching integrity and noble manhood of Mr. Morris, recognizing that his fidelity to duty and to the highest and noblest aims of Christian manhood was the ruling motive of his life.

(Signed) JOHN W. WATT, *Cashier.*

The following is a copy of a Minute passed by the Board of Directors of The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia at a Special Meeting held on the fifteenth day of Twelfth Month, 1905:—

"On Motion, the following Minute was adopted: Our venerable friend, Israel Morris, for twenty years a Member of this Board, deceased on the thirteenth instant at the age of ninety-four. Sometime since he was compelled to give up his active interest in our affairs, and to seek such leisure and retirement as were fitting at his advanced period of life. His excellent judgment and varied experience as a man of affairs had been of distinct service to the Company, and now when he is forever removed from all earthly association, we mourn the loss of a wise counsellor and valued friend."

✓

89069681054



b89069681054a

NON - CIRCULATING